

WPA

Samuel Tabb.
617.

POINTS OF INTEREST
Memorials, Statues and Monuments

Memorials and Markers

Zero 0 milestone situated in the heart of Lexington and from which all mileage starts.

John Bradford, the first editor of Kentucky, lived and died on the southeast corner of Second and Mill streets, Lexington. It is marked with a tablet. Bothe/ Henry Clay and General Morgan were married here.

The first school house in the state occupied ground out by the foundation of the present court house and a tablet on the parapet to the west marks the spot.

The first market house in Lexington was built in 1789 south of West Main street, between Mill and Broadway, the present site of the J. D. Purcell store, and here on the second floor is a tablet marker the meeting place of first legislature of Kentucky, June 4, 1792, and served as the State house until the removal to Frankfort the following year.

Royal Springs in the valley south of the Lexington Cemetery perpetuating the name of Jacob Royal is the only enduring monument to the cradle of Lexington. Close by, William McConnell built his cabin in 1775 with other hunters from Harrods Town as helpers. This shack was the nucleus for McConnell's Station 1780 but the name of Lexington prepared by encamped hunters there June 4, 1775. When tidings of the first battle of the Revolution were received prevailed and the name McConnell's Station fell into disuse and was soon forgotten.

Maxwell Springs, famous in early history are in the basin on the northern border of the University of Kentucky campus near the Rose and Euclid corner. The largest is near Rose, the second is two hundred yards west; third, on the north side of Euclid and became subterranean with property improvements years ago. The willow studded flat on the campus was the forum for public speakers, picnic grounds and scene of several duels at the turn of the eighteenth century. Here a grove of fifty-five trees was planted April 6, 1919 as a memorial to men of Lexington and Fayette county who died in the World War. At the same time an oak was planted in memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

Stone sills and strap rails from the original railroad to Frankfort, begun here October 21, 1831, as the first railroad in the West are mounted on a concrete emplacement on a terrace in front of Mechanical Hall, preserving one of the chief curiosities of pioneer railroad building. "This first railroad in the West had its beginning terminal at Mill and Water streets. The standing building on the east, bounded by Water and Vine streets, is said to be the "Oldest Structure" in the world built for a railroad passenger station."

The Benjamin Gratz Home is at 231 North Mill street and its doorway has been called the most beautiful in the state only the piazzas are modern. The house was built by Thomas January in 1806 succeeding one which he had erected in 1795 for General John M. McCalla and was bought by Benjamin Gratz in 1824. This generation has known it as the home of Mrs. Anne Gratz Clay, the widow of Thomas Hart Clay, the grandson of Henry Clay.

The oldest brick building standing in Lexington, by repute, is the laundry immediately in the rear of the Gratz home. One historian records that brick used in its construction was from a house in Gratz Park, occupied for a time by John Breckinridge, Attorney General under Thomas Jefferson who lived most of the time at Cabell's Dale in Fayette county.

Abner Frazier, born in 1908, lived on the Georgetown road, near the present Julius Marks Sanitorium. In a grave yard across the road from his home, on the farm once owned by Captain William Allen, were buried Matthew Jouett, the artist, and Richard Hickman Menifee, his son-in-law. Their bodies were moved to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, Some years ago but the tombstones were left standing.

Colonel Samuel Meredith's house built on a military land grant from Virginia is seven one-half miles from Lexington on the Newtown road. The door is one of most attractive in the state of Kentucky and the floors are of white ash. Among rare heirlooms there are chinaware and punch bowl which belonged to Patrick Henry; a console table, once the property of Lord Dunmore and two ivory miniatures which hung in the boudoir of Marie Antionette at Versailles, France.

Squire Patrick Henry Thompson's "Hurrican Hall" still stands on the Georgetown pike near Doneral. The residence was built with hand forged nails, and handsome fresco adorn it.

Limestone street is the road to Maysville and was once called Limestone. The road was begun here in the fall of 1829 and was the pioneer macadam highway in Kentucky. In 1784 the road was known as "Smith's Wagon Road" and was used by many who came down the river in flatboats.

The New Memorial Hall, University of Kentucky, is dedicated to the Kentucky dead in the World War.

The Good Samaritan Hospital is a memorial to Mrs. Mary A. Ott.

Deweese street is a memorial to Brooker Deweese.

Merino Street memorializes the Merino Sheep.

EARLY FORTIFICATIONS

Sturdy hunters and "trail blazers" were the first pioneers of this wilderness west of the Alleghany Mountains, such as Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Walker and others. They made camps, sometimes building crude shacks for shelter, often a blockhouse and cabin. Out of these grew forts and settlements and towns where women came to join their husbands and rear their children. Mrs. Morrison, wife of ^{Major} John Morrison, who was the first woman fort dweller came from Harrods Town to Lexington fort, corner of Mill and Main street. She was the mother of Captain John Morrison, first white child born in Lexington and Fayette county, and fell at Dudley's Defeat 1913. Other cabins and houses were built rapidly. John Carty built a frame home on this corner in 1788 and a brick house in 1807. Other ~~xxxxx~~ immigrants coming made it necessary for a school house to be built, which was erected on the wouth west corner of the present court house square. Weddings, took place in the forts, the first being that of John Maxwell and his wife Sarah. The forts increased by other buildings until there was a measure of protection and safety when immigrants continued to swell the numbers to larger settlements and towns in this wilderness of Kentucky.

McConnel's Station was the first semblance of a fortification which was the camping place of some hunters who pushed westward from Virginia in the summer of 1775, June 4th, camping on a beautiful wooded knoll near a spring at the foot of the incline and gave the name Lexington to their camp. The names of those who were members of this camping party as recorded on tablet and marker follow: William McConnell, John Maxwell, Levi Todd, John McCracken, Hugh Shannon, Isaac Greer, James Duncan and perhaps others. On tidings of the first battle of the Revolution, Lexington Fort was erected about April 1, 1779, by Robert Patterson and twenty-five men from Harrods Town and stood on the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets.

In 1781 when Main street was laid out, all of the stockade, except the block-house, was demolished and Colonel John Todd erected a new fort, facing the old block-house before April 15th of that year. The original stockade was replaced by the first Market House in 1789, and in a hall on the second floor the first legislature of Kentucky convened June 4, 1792. A tablet in this hall marks the place located on the second floor of the present J. D. Burcell store.

A block-house scant younger than the Lexington fort was at High street and Broadway. Here, following the disastrous battle of Blue Licks, the head of an Indian ghoul killed by one of the garrison, was mounted on a pole upon the roof.

Colonel Robert Patterson, founder of Lexington fort, lived in 1783 at what is now the site of 331 Patterson street, his original log cabin was moved to Dayton Ohio some years ago. He headed the company which laid out Cincinnati, Ohio, in December 1788. Matthias Denman and John Faison first Kentucky historian and Lexington school-master owned the land.

Boone's Station (or fort) now known as Athens, where Daniel Boone remained longer than anywhere in Kentucky. Also, here were buried, his brother Edward, his son Israel and his nephew Thomas Boone. Bryan Station, five miles northeast of Lexington, was more than a mere skirmish with the Indians; more than a mere gesture for freedom from oppression, it was abundant proof of Kentucky womanhood.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since the little band of frontiersmen repulsed the overwhelming hests of the enemy. The buffalo trail is forgotten, and grassy ridges mark the foundations of the vanished fort, but Kentuckians thrill anew to the stories of valor enacted August 16, 1782. Messengers arriving the day before the siege told of the plans of attack by Indians under the command of British soldiers and preparations for defense went on far into the night. The next morning, aware of danger lurking in every direction from the enemies in ambush, the women of the fort, with pails hung on their arms made their usual trip to the spring at the foot of the hill, filled their containers and returned in safety to the stockade. A bit of strategy that doubtless saved the day.

Because of that dramatic incident in America's struggle for self-determination, Bryan Station has an interest that is scarcely paralleled in Kentucky.

Thousands each year visit the spring where a memorial wall was erected in 1896 by the Lexington Chapter "Daughters of the American Revolution."

"Fort Clay was established by Federal troops occupying Lexington after the miniature battle of Ashland, May 18, 1862, the site being the north side of Versailles pike at Bennett's avenue. Extensive earthwork ~~and~~ were thrown upon the summit and there was a wide ditch with draw bridges and a magazine."

THINGS WELL WORTH REMEMBERING FIRST

Fayette, mother of Blue Grass counties embracing more than one-third of the "district of Kentucky", was formed November 1780 and named for General Lafayette, being the second county to bear his name in the nation, to whose independence he contributed so much.

The first survey was made in April 1779. Lexington was incorporated as a town by the Virginia Legislature May 6, 1782. The charter from the Kentucky Legislature was granted in 1832.

The state capital was established here on June 4, 1792 and was moved to Frankfort the following year.

Captain John Morrison, Jr. had the distinction of being the first white child born in Lexington. His mother was the first woman fort dweller. He was born in fort Lexington.

Rhoda Vaughn, daughter of Captain John Holder, is said to be the first white child born in the "wilderness of Kentucky," born at Boone's fort in 1776, died in Lexington in 1863 and was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery on East Third street.

John Maxwell and his wife, Sarah, were the first couple to wed in Lexington fort on Main Street.

The first school-house in Lexington, the "Athens of the west", this great education and University center was built in the southwest corner of the Court House lawn.

William West, the first artist of the west, came to Lexington from Baltimore in 1788 and died in New York.

The first railroad of the west had its beginning terminal at Mill and Water streets.

The first steam mill in the west was constructed by Winslow and Stevens in 1810.

Joseph Bruen, builder of the first locomotive in the United States, lived on the southwest corner of Water and Springstreets, his house was known as "White Hall."

The First Baptist Church of Lexington was built on "First Hill" in 1789; this church occupied two other sites in the town, and the present building is the third house on this site.

The first rural Baptist Church of Fayette county was organized in 1783 by Rev. Lewis Craig, who had once been imprisoned in Virginia for preaching the gospel contrary to law.

The Eastern Kentucky State Hospital, for the insane, out West Farth street is the first institution of its kind west of the Alleghany Mountains and second in the United States.

Royal Springs in the valley south of Lexington Cemetery, perpetuating the name of Jacob Royal is the only enduring monument to the cradle of Lexington.

Masterson's Station was five miles northwest of Lexington, between the Frankfort and Georgetown pikes. Here the First Annual conference of Kentucky Methodists was held in 1790 with Bishop Frances Asbury presiding in a church built by the methodists in 1787.

Lexington claims the distinction of the first city in the nation to memorialize in its name the opening battle of the Revolution. It was christened June 4, 1775 by hunters from the "big spring" now the site of Georgetown, Kentucky, where McClellands Station was erected in the fall of 1775.

Henry Clay imported the first thoroughbred horse an Arabian "Stamboul" this the beginning of the age-long industry of blooded horse breeding, of the Blue Grass.

George Washington Sutton was the first to import jersey cattle in 1800. Now a favorite industry.

The monument in the center of Cheapside is to John Cabell Breckinridge, youngest vice-president, confederate general and secretary of war, under Jefferson Davis.

The equestrian statue of General John Hunt Morgan, Confederate Cavalry hero is at the southeastern corner of the court house lawn.

In its shadow, to the south, for many years stood a granite monument to William Taylor Barry. This was moved during the construction of the present court house and the mystery of its subsequent disappearance has not been solved. Graduated from Transylvania University, Barry began the practice of law here in 1805, was representative and senator in the Kentucky Assembly; congressman, United States senator, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Postmaster General, and Minister to Spain.

Lexington's first tower clock was installed in the court house cupola in 1816. When a new court house had been built the copper face was added to the relic collection of Colonel W. H. Polk deceased journalist, an historian who bequeathed it to the Lexington Public Library, on whose walls it now hangs.

Among portraits hanging in the Circuit Court room which mark historical epoch with judicial succession are those of Isaac Shelby first governor of Kentucky; John C. Breckinridge; Henry Clay; John B. Houston, lawyer-orator Madison C. Johnson jurist and early president of Transylvania Law College; Richard Hickman Menifee, lawyer salesman; and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, orator, congressman, editor.

"Ashland" the home of Henry Clay is now largely furnished with Clay relics and antiques.

Ruins of Alleghan circumvalatory works and temples were leveled by first builder. Prehistoric defense works and monuments on all sides of Lexington, notably near Russell Cave testify that this war cradle was the fixed dominion of a dispossessed people relatively advanced in civilization. Curious earthen vessels and copper utensils, weapons and ornaments were unearthed by pioneers. Skeletons were removed from a stone burial pile at Russell Cave as late as 1815. Maps and plates of aboriginal fortifications, together with relics are in the Smithsonian Institute.

Christ Church Cathedral on the northeast corner of Church and Market streets, stands on a lot which has been the site of an Episcopal house of worship since 1796. The first building of logs gave place to a brick building in 1808. A larger brick edifice was erected in "twenties! Cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid in 1847, March 17 and an addition was laid in 1861. Chimes in the tower, gift of Mrs. Rosa Johnson Rhett are a memorial to her mother, Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, poetess.

The United States bank opened January 27, 1817, occupied the northwest corner of Mill and Church streets. On his visit to Lexington in 1819 Andrew Jackson is said to have shaken his fist at it in fury declaring that he would "get it yet."

Ancient cave dwellers and mound builders relics ~~found~~ in Kentucky by University scientists are on display in the Natural Science building.

Bayman's Mill ruins which still endure at South Elkhorn is credited with being the first mill in the county. *is this Ryan's Mill?*

Remaining in the Transylvania College Library are many treasured books and manuscripts. Some four centuries old, some rare medical books purchased in Europe after the French Revolution which scientists come from many states to examine and folios presented in 1834 by William IV of England. Book plates of royal and noble houses of Europe are proud relics. The College Museum contains articles of great age.

PIONEER GRAVE YARDS

The first pioneer grave yard was on "First Hill" the present site of the "First Baptist" church on the north side of East Main Street, and extending to Short Street. It was filled to its capacity by the cholera epidemic in 1833.

McConnell's grave yard was the second pioneer grave yard and was south east from Lexington Cemetery sloping from Main Street to the railroad tracks. Whatever markers identified their mounds disappeared more than a century ago and all traces are obliterated.

The third burying ground in Lexington was called Maxwell's Graveyard. Here were buried Sarah Maxwell in 1811 and her husband John Maxwell in July 1819. In 1834 the city of Lexington bought adjoining property, the merged plots being called the "Old City Graveyard" effaced long ago the site being occupied now by tobacco warehouses on Boliver Street. The Maxwells resided on the present site of Patterson Hall, University of Kentucky.

EARLY CEMETERIES

Catholic and Episcopal Cemeteries north from East Third Street, between Walnut and Deweese Streets and lying side by side . The first was consecrated about 1830 and is on the site of the Second Catholic Church, in Lexington dedicated on May 19, 1812. The Episcopal Cemetery was opened in 1837. Both were made necessary by the scourge of cholera in 1833; which filled the old pioneer cemetery on West Main Street.

Coffins of pioneer members of Christ Church were removed to the Episcopal Cemetery from the yard of the Church on the northeast corner of Market and Church Streets prior to the commencement of work on the Cathedral in 1847.

The grave stone, of John Postlethwait, founder of the predecessor of the Phoenix Hotel in 1794, remains in the Episcopal Cemetery. It also contains the remains of Rhoda Vaughan, daughter of Captain John Holder, said to have been the first white child born in the wilderness of Kentucky. She was born at Boone's Fort 1776 and died in Lexington in 1863.

The grave yard of the Lutheran Church occupied the site immediately in the rear of the First Methodist Church on west High Street, and was in use prior to 1815, when the Church building was burned, all traces are gone.

There was an old burial ground on the farm of Captain William Allen, lying across the road from the present site of Julius Marks Sanitorium and here were buried Matthew Houett, the artist, and Richard Hickman Menifee, his son-in-law. Their bodies were moved to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, some years ago, but their tombstones were left standing.

A large burial mound was situated just south of West High Street and east of Spring Street. From it was exhumed a stone head having Aztec characteristic pottery and half burned wood, suggesting a sacrificial altar or funeral pyre.

Chief of all the places for the exhibition of markers, statues and monuments in this district is Lexington Cemetery out west Main Street on north side, opened in 1849. Here is a place of rare and enchanting attractiveness where one may spend hours, without a listless moment, remembering the first citizens, patriots and heroes, who have been immortalized by word of mouth, pen in bronze and Marble with marker, statue and monument.

The most outstanding as well as upstanding monument is that of Henry Clay. One of the most significant characters of his day in the Blue Grass of central Kentucky. A real statesman and patriot. In the sarcophagi at the base of the monument reposes the bodies of Clay and wife.

Next to this is the Confederate Monument, very impressive with its motif "The Conquered Banner". Union men sleep in concentree circles about a flag pole and dismounted cannon. Such an array of appropriate markers. How significant.

The memorial tomb of William "King" Solomon immortalized by James Lane Allen, hero of the cholera plague of 1833, was erected by a grateful community in recognition of his brave service, therefore of unique interest.

Old relics, memorials to linger within memory, to cherish and to appreciate to the fullest extent "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

In and around Lexington, are things attractive, even spectacular, unique, antique, and wonderful. To those who, in passing, behold them for the first time, how thrilling.

Old homes that hold memories so gracious to review, sometimes awful in their sublimity; almost unbelievable are the stories written about them, or the description delineated. Think of the cradle of this great educational University center of renown. A "log cabin" school house in a wilderness, sheltered by forts occupying a place in the southeastern corner of the Court House lawn, and where the school master had to eject the lynx to make room for the children to be taught; then think of the present day opportunities of the youth and the equipment inaugurated to instill them with knowledge. Note the radical change in methods of products and final results. Truly this city might be called today the "Athens of the West" High School buildings, colleges and University equipment, up to date; memorials of a small beginning - a wilderness shack back in the turn of the 18th century.

Old palatial homes, some one built as civilization followed in the wake of the pioneer hunter, the wilderness conqueror. A Boone, a Kenton or Walker homes of high class architecture, built by artisans and artists, patterns imported from foreign lands.

Students and lovers of architecture compare Kentucky to a vast museum where they wander at will, finding, on city and village streets, and countryside a generous number of houses of remarkable beauty of line and variety of style, which is very true of Lexington and Fayette county.

Beginning with colonial houses that date from 1767, Kentucky's architectural collections include hundreds of excellent specimens of Georgian, Federal, Greek revival, Civil War, French Renaissance and later styles, and while traditions are easily traced, the stamp of Kentucky individuality gives local character and interest.

Judge Jesse Bledsoe lived in what was called "Armstrong House" immediately east of the side of the New City Hall and Auditorium on East Short Street. Ben Gratz Brown, his grandson who ran for vice-president with Horace Greely in 1872 was born there.

Farmer Deweese, banker for whom Deweese Street was named lived at "White Cottage" still standing at 329 East Short Street an example of early luxury in home building. Howard Gratz later lived there and the home was a unit when the Protestant infirmary was established.

The Lafayette Hotel at Main and Ayers Alley was erected on a part of the home of General Leslie Combs, soldier, lawyer, legislator, state auditor and railroad pioneer. He was moved to Lexington from Clark County in 1818 and his home was called Babel. The hotel is the second building in Lexington to be named for General Lafayette for whom Fayette county is named.

The Second Methodist Church in Lexington erected in 1822, still stands on the north side of Church Street.

Brents Tavern stood at the Main Street end of Jordon Row, on the present site of the Fayette Bank Building. "New Empire plotters" held a conference here, when Aaron Burr was a guest at the tavern in 1805. At a meeting under the same roof in 1793 the state capitol was located at Frankfort, Robert Todd of Lexington casting the deciding vote. This site was Lot No. 1 on the original plot of Lexington.

The First Public Library in the west was founded in Lexington in 1795 and called Transylvania Library. It was incorporated in 1800, and in 1815 consolidated with the Juvenile Library, established about 1811. The books occupied shelves in many locations. From Transylvania Seminary they were removed to McCella's drug store in 1800. A year later they were established in the first library building on the northeast corner of the courthouse lawn, to remain until 1819, when they went to the shop of Methurion Giron, on the present site of 125 North Mill Street. In 1832 another library building was erected and it sheltered the books until it was sold in 1843. Thereafter they were housed in various stores, and for a period in the city hall. From 1865 until 1905 the building at the northwest corner of Market and Church streets gave them the dignity and repose of a fixed location. Books rare and old in the imposing plant which today is the home of the Lexington Public Library include a number brought over the mountains from Virginia at the close of the eighteenth century. Rated most valuable are the bound volumes of the Kentucky Gazette, first published August 11, 1787, in Lexington; library trustees records commencing with 1795; papers of the famous naturalist, Constantine Rafinesque; books printed by John Bradford; City directories beginning with 1818; diaries of early travelers who visited Lexington; pioneer histories and aged manuscripts are priceless treasures of the collection of Kentuckians.

What doubtless would be preserved as a national shrine if located elsewhere, instead of being an abandoned grocery and a public boarding house stands on West Main Street in Lexington to remind busy Lexingtonians of their delinquency - the Mary Todd Home. It was here that Mary Todd lived when she

became the wife of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln did not court her at this home of her father, Robert S. Todd, for the reason that he did not meet her until she made a visit to her sister in Springfield, Illinois. Which culminated in the marriage, but the couple made frequent visits to the bride's Kentucky home after their marriage.

While Lexingtonians have not expressed under appreciation of the fact that the Mary Todd Home is located in this city, it is not without force in the outside world.

The Indiana Lincoln Association some time ago sent to Lexington for some bricks from the home to be used in building a memorial to Nancy Hanks. More recently a fifty pound stone from the home's foundation was expressed to the National Girl Scouts "Little House" in Washington, D. C. where today it is one of the most interesting parts of an historical rock garden at the "Little House."

The Mary Todd Home bears a marker for all that it has been otherwise neglected by community, state and nation. The Pyramid Club of Lexington, had a bronze tablet made, giving a thumb nail sketch of the historic house. The tablet may be seen next to the far panel of the door.

Some local citizens who felt that more than a tablet should mark this place of interest, have conferred about creating sufficient interest to have the property acquired and restored just as it was a century ago.

David McGowan's Home "Belfast Place" one of the pioneer mansions, stood on Grant Street just in the rear of the botanical gardens. Part of this house said to have been erected prior to 1800, remained standing until 1915.

✓ Levi Todd, first clerk of Fayette county, was master of "Ellerslie", his brick home still sanding across the Richmond road from the reservoir, three miles from Lexington. In the yard was his office, twelve by fifteen feet, which was burned January 31, 1803, many valuable records were lost.

One of the oldest houses in Lexington, stands at 215 West High Street. In his diary preserved at the Lexington Public Library, Samuel D. McCullough, wrote that he was born in this house, the home of his father, in 1803.

In the year 1850 Hon. Frances Key Hunt began to build a house of Medieval Splendor, on a tract of land containing fifty-six acres given to his wife, Julia, as a part of her inheritance from her father, Dr. Elisha Warfield, whose own estate, "The Meadows", was adjoining that of Mr. Hunt's had a space cleared among the great oaks and ash trees for his beautiful house. He engaged as his architect John McMurtry who was just of Gothic type after his return from Europe where he had gone to make a study of plans of England's Gothic and Tudor castles. With turret and tower, jacobean chimneys, lattice-paned and mullioned Gothic windows with the octagonal form used in even the most minute detail London took on the dignity and charm of old world masonry.

The doors and stairway were carved of solid walnut, the frescoping and tinting of the ceiling were done by the hands of artists, and the diamond panes in the great double doors of the main entrance were of rare Bohemian glass in colored designs of oak leaves, acorns and grapes. Expense was not considered. A year or so before the house was finished, its owner remarked "it has already cost forty thousand and I have quit counting." During the years that London was under construction the Hunts lived on Barr street in

the house now used as the rectory of St. Peters and in addition to his law practice Mr. Hunt taught classes in the law college of Transylvania from which he was graduated. On Maria, an only daughter, were lavished all the little elegancies that the times provided. It was for her primarily that Landore was built, in order that she might have a suitable background, and in stately drawing room there she became the bride of Dr. William Dudley.

In 1870 Mrs. Hunt became a widow and after remaining alone at Landore for almost fourteen years, she went to live with her daughter on North Mill street in the Talbert house designed by McMurtry, the same man who planned her own home. Landore which she sold with one hundred and twenty-five acres that comprised the estate, to Col. William Cassius Goodloe for twenty-one thousand dollars. The Goodloes brought furnishings of rare beauty to enhance the loveliness of the vast mansion, and after his death his widow sold the lower part of the front yard for building lots. Afterwards it was known as "Castlewood" and of recent years has been converted into a community building and recreation park.

"Ingleside" situated at the head of a subdivision close to the city limits on the Harrodsburg pike was the "Old Brown home, erected in 1852 after the architect McMurtry had been sent to England to study Tudor Gothic manor houses in order to design a reproduction. The old English lodge and gateway to the wooded avenue has been remodeled as a tea room.

With its splendid proportions, its massive pillars that uphold the portico, its spacious rooms and formal arrangements. Alleghan Hall, the home of Mrs. Charles Wellington Burt, three miles south on the Nicholasville pike, is a noble example of the revival of the Greek classic type of architecture.

The land was granted in 1774 to Edward Ward, a part of a two thousand acre tract, which he sold to John Campbell, a native of Ireland, founder of the city of Louisville. When Campbell died in 1799 the property was bequested to his sister's children, William, Josephy and Robert John Beard and Elizabeth Beard McGowan.

The McGowans lived on the place and several members of the family are buried in the little stone enclosed graveyard near the garden. Martha McGowan married Jacob Hull and her sister Nancy became the wife of Jno. Kay, Jr. In 1842 Nancy Kay sold her interest in the property to William Berry Pettit, and six years later more acreage was added to the Pettit tract. When John C. Hull sold his mother's inheritance the property being ~~xxxxxx~~ that on which Pettit built his ante-bellum mansion.

William B. Pettit, born in 1812, was the sone of John and Nancy Berry Pettit, and his grandfather William Berry was one of the little group that founded and named Lexington. Pettit's wife was Amanda Lamme. The house was completed just before the war for Souther Independence, and when Gen. Burbridge occupied Lexington a company of Federal Soldiers was quartered in the beautiful house and the Pettits were ^{given three} ~~xxxxxxx~~ days to get out of the state.

William B. Pettit at the outbreak of hostilities drove to Lexington drew his money out of the bank in gold and buried it on his place. Returning to Alleghan from his war-time exile, he was mortally stricken and his dying hours he made repeated attempts to reveal ~~the~~ the hiding place of the treasures but without success. "Little George" one of Pettit's slaves made yearly visits to Alleghan, imploring permission to dig for the gold beneath the concrete floor in the cellar, and his spring pilgrimage of years placed him in the county poor house.

After the death of Pettit in 1868 the place was occupied by his widow, and children, Amanda, the wife of Rufus Bryant, Nannie who married Claude Chinn, and John William Pettit. In 1887 the house and one hundred and twenty-five acres were sold to Prof. A. N. Gordon, who established there a school for boys which he successfully conducted for thirteen years. Stern and deeply religious, the old professor was an able school master.

It was Prof. Gordon who named the place, calling it Alleghan Academy in remembrance of a narrative poem, "Alleghan" published by the father, N. M. Gordon.

A stone fence covered with honey suckle and roses encloses the lawn with its beautiful old maple, elm, and walnut trees, and a pair of iron gates gives entrance to the circular driveway in front of the house.

A terrace extends across the front facade and forms an outdoor living room along the north exposure, overlooking the formal garden with its hedge bordered paths, its flowering shrubs, terraced pergola and fountain pool.

A central hall opens into the double drawing rooms on the left with the living room and dining room on the right beyond which are the pantries and kitchen.

The place was sold by Prof. Gordon in 1900 and five years later was bought by Mr. E. B. Drake son of the well known headmaster of Drake School for boys. In 1909 the property was bought by Charles England family. His wife, Mary Bell Halley, was from a Kentucky family of prominence.

The wood work of the entire house is walnut, which long ago was painted white, only the heavy pannelled doors being left in their original latin-like beauty. Indian marble fireplaces are in each of the rooms and old prism

chandeliers hang from the centers of intricately molded rosettes. Other furnishings are magnificent and charming in their artistic beauty. A lovely old place indeed.

Henry Clay came to Lexington from Virginia in 1797. It was not until realized 1806 that he ~~realized~~ his dearest dream when he christened the place which had come into his possession "Ashland" so named because of the many ash trees on the estate. At present there are sixty varieties of trees. The celebrated landscape engineer L'Enfant planned the landscaping of the grounds and used in the planting every shrub and tree indigenous to Kentucky.

Tucked away from its trees and gardens this idyllic spot became the White House of Kentucky. Beneath its roof were gathered the prominent figures of the time Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Earl of Derby, President Van Buren, General Bertrand and Abraham Lincoln and here Mrs. Clay remained to watch over the welfare of her children while her husband guarded the welfare of this nation. At this home on East Main street at the outskirts of the city, he entertained lavishly and resided until his death. The present house is a replica of the one Henry Clay built. The foundations of the original structure were declared unsafe soon after the Commoner's death and his third son Capt. James Brown Clay had the house razed and rebuilt on original lines and is now furnished largely with Clay antiques and relics. The house, on Richmond road facing toward Lexington, is a two story structure with one story wings projecting beyond the main portion of the building. Its weathered masonry is swathed in trailing ivy, honey suckle and Virginia creeper. The conical roofs of the icehouse and dairy furnish a picturesque aspect on the south terrace and beyond which are old brick houses over which clamber trumpet vines and ivy.

Far across the reaches of the city the great shaft of Clays monument stretches toward the heavens and its summit the figure of Lexington's own "Harry of the west" faces out toward "Ashland" that he loved so much.

The Henry Clay monument commands a central hillock in the Lexington Cemetery. The cornerstone was laid July 4th, 1857. In the crept was placed a medallion of Clay. Copies of Lexington newspapers, a sketch of the ceremony current coins, a picture of Cincinnati in 1802 and articles of historic character. The original statue surrounding the shaft was the work of John Hailey of Frankfort from a mold of Joel T. Hart. It was unveiled July 4, 1861. A lightning bolt shattered the head and mutilated the statue July 22, 1903. The second statue replica of the first is the work of Charles J. Mulligan. The bodies of Mr. Clay and his wife repose in the stone sarcophagi; seen through goor gratings.

Scarlet Gate home of the beloved author James Lane Allen, south from Lexington on U. S. 68 to the Lane Allen road 2.7 miles west on Lane Allen 1.1 miles. This latter road was named as a memorial to the author the week after his death.

The house today is much as it was half a century ago. All the right wing is thrown into a living room with a large log fireplace at the end, with glistening brasses and a white mantel. Over the mantel hangs a large and lovely old racing print, and at each end of the mantel there are silver triple candelabra. Under the windows that flank the fireplace are deep shelves piled with books and little cupboards are built in beneath.

For years he wrote and dreamed of the landscape that he knew as a boy of the cedars among whose branches the cardinals and warblers built their nests, and the locusts heavy scented in the spring. Of these he dreamed, and to these familiar scenes he longed to return. Only his pride rose as a barrier. The story goes that because of better criticism here of one of his earlier works "The Reign of Law" he took an oath never to return to the city of his birth. How adorable the place today, like a bit of jade in its emerald setting. Quaint, homey, livable. Two stotes in the center with one story wings on either side, the white brick house sits in a little grove of cedars with box wood and holly trees about the door and green shutters at the windows that are paned in little squares. One of the show places of central Kentucky.

From the windows of these rooms James Lane Allen looked out upon these self same cedars, hearing at morning the song of the thrush, and seeing at night the moon rise through their branches - enchanting scenes of childhood so dear to our hearts.

"Hurricane Hall" out Georgetown pike near Donerail still stands. It was built with hand forged nails and belongs to yesterday. It is a sort of last frontier, resisting the relentless invasion of modernity. It is of the grim yesterday of new blazed trail; of the primitive yesterday of ox drawn carts; of the happy-go-lucky yesterday of large families and bountiful lauders and close kinship of soil.

Down a broad avenue of locusts and wild cherries one comes upon the house with its aged profile turned to the Georgetown pike, and Virginia creeper, its porch shaded by grape vines heavy with clustered fruit.

A stone path leads to the porch from the stile, where will stones worn and jagged form steps through the panel fence.

Few changes have been wrought during the past hundred years save those taken by time as her toll. For six generations Hurricane Hall has been the home of a single family and there is a tenacious pride among Kentuckians in retaining through the years the old accustomed ways, and the keeping intact of things made dear by intimate association with the past.

Over yonder is the log cabin where Uncle Tom lived so many years in faithful, devoted servitude on beyond ~~as~~ what is left of the old stone spring house and just over the fence, the little brick house with the scalloped eaves, is where the children of the family said their lessons to teachers brought out from Boston.

It was in 1801 that Roger Querles and his wife Jane Thomson came to Kentucky from Pottsylvania county Virginia, making the trip by carriage and bringing along their baby daughter Sarah Jane, and their little son William. Wagons laden with sheraton chairs, and four post beds, patchwork quilts and ~~cain~~ silver followed close behind.

Fifteen hundred acres were purchase on the south fork of Cane Run seven miles from Lexington and the house that stands today was standing then.

It is built of brick and white washed ~~with~~ deep cornices under the eaves and green shutters at its small-~~paned~~ windows.

To the right of the house is where the orchard and garden were in days that are past. The garden was fashioned after a famous one of Boston with the borders ~~radiating~~ from a circle and divided by gravel paths ~~sm~~ while a stone lined pit furnished Marechal Neil roses for all the weddings at Hurricane Hall. It is indeed, a quaint, rustic and rugged place.

Castleton five miles north of Lexington embraces what once was known as Cabell's Dale the first Kentucky home of the Breckinridges, and if there is one name that more than any other strikes a deep, responsive chord in the hearts of Kentuckians it is the name of Breckinridge since perhaps, no other family has given to Kentucky so many sons who have so profoundly influenced her destiny.

Hon John Breckinridge eminent lawyer of Virginia came to Kentucky in 1793, purchasing a tract of land which he named Cabell's Dale, in honor of his beautiful wife, Mary Hopkins Cabell.

It was John Breckinridge who secured the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi and subsequent purchase of Louisiana Territory and to him is given credit of the authorship of Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. As an intimate personal and political friend of Thomas Jefferson he was named attorney general in his cabinet an appointment that he held at the time of his death in 1806.

Three of the four sons who survived became Presbyterian ministers, one Robert J. Breckinridge, stormy and eloquent Lexington minister was one of the most powerful political leaders of his day. His son Col. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge one of the greatest lawyers at the Kentucky bar, swayed thousands with his wonderful magnetism and beautiful voice known throughout the nations as the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky. The oldest son of Hon. John Breckinridge was speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives and secretary of state, and it was his son John Cabell Breckinridge who became vice-president of the United States under James Buchanan.

Mary Ann Breckinridge at the time of her marriage to David Castleman was given the portion of Cabell's Dale that became known as Castleton and the house that remains to day is the one that was built for her in 1806. Since then it has changed hands a number of times and has been the home of many favorite race horses, Foxhall, Spendthrift, Kingston, Domino and Spencer. In 1917 David M. Look, New York, bought Castleton and is its present owner who maintains one of Kentucky's great trotting horse stables.

The first school house in the state was located on the side of the present court house. This shack was the ambitious successor to cabin schools begun in 1780 within the fort and fore runner of the public schools.

James O. Harrison, early settler and friend of Henry Clay, Jurist, and called "father of the public school system of Lexington" lived on the site of the Good Samaritan Hospital south of Maxwell Street on Limestone. The first public school in this great university city the first west of the Alleghany mountains, was organized in 1834, conducted in Mt. Zion Church until a school building was erected on the same site in 1836 under the patronage of Charlton Hunt, first Mayor of Lexington, who died December 27th, of the same year.

William Morton, a native of Pennsylvania who died here November 16, 1836 by his will set apart to the city an endowment fund to aid in the perpetual education of the youth.

The cholera scourge of 1833 furnished a compelling motive for the public school movement in depriving so many children of bread winners. Morton's public school was built on the same site in 1849 and was torn down when the present Morton Junior High school was built in 1909. Original tablets in its

walls being set in the new building.

Transylvania, the oldest institution of learning west of the Alleghany mountains, early famous throught Europe for its medical and law colleges was incorporated in 1783 by an Act of the Virginia Assembly of May 1780, disposing of Confiscated Tory lands. The first session was held February 1st, 1785 in the house of Rev. David Rice near Danville, Kentucky.

In 1788 it was decided to move the Transylvania Seminary as it was called to Lexington, and the first session in its new home was June 1, 1789. Under the Administration of Rev. James Moore 1791-4 it was permanently located on a three acre campus including Gratz Park, George Washington, John Adams and Aaron Burr were endowment contributors. President James Monroe Gen. Andrew Jackson, Gen. Lafayette, and Daniel Boone made visits to it. The oldest building now standing is Morrison Chapel, in the center of the campus; completed in 1833 through an endowment from Col. James Morrison which Henry Clay was instrumental in obtaining. It replaced a building burned accidentally in 1829 by Cassius M. Clay's body servant. Gideon Shryock, designer of the famous Old State house was the architect of Morrison Chapel. Remaining in the college library are many treasured books and manuscripts, some four centuries old, some rare medical books purchased in Europe after the French Revolution which scientists came from many states to examine and folios presented in 1834 by William IV of England. Book plates of royal and noble houses of Europe are proud relics. The college museum contains articles of great age and interest. During the Civil War, Morrison Chapel was used as a hospital.

A decline of some years became acute for Transylvania during the Civil War.

In 1865 the trustees effected a merger with Kentucky University, which was moved from Harrodsburg to Lexington and the name, Transylvania passed with the opening of the consolidated institutions October 2, 1865.

Kentucky University, a denominational institution, existed forty-five years, after which Transylvania College was revived and conducted separately from the College of the Bible on the same campus. In 1866 the Kentucky Legislature organized the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College as a college of Kentucky University but the four brick buildings which housed it were on four hundred and thirty-three acres of Ashland and the adjoining estate of Woodlands purchased that year July 1, 1878, the Legislature placed the A and M College on an independent basis, but by an agreement with the officials it occupied the same buildings and grounds until 1880.

October 28, 1880 the cornerstone of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College was located on the present campus of the University of Kentucky on South Limestone street given by the city, the name being changed to State University in 1908 and to the University of Kentucky in 1916. This campus of the University of Kentucky embraces a rise which was historic as a fair ground and remains famous as a camp ground. Mobilized here were pioneer troop who marched against Indians. Tory and British; Bluegrass men who fought in the War of 1812 many of whom were massacred at the River ^{Raisin} ~~basin~~ or fell in the battle of the Thames; volunteers for the Mexican War; some to fall at Beuna Vista; Confederate and Union forces in succession during the War between the states; troops for the Spanish-American War and during the World War three thousand men were encamped and trained on the campus.

The sole fair building surviving as long as 1920 was the "Commandant's house" which stood in the rear of the Natural Science Building. In fair days it was the home of the custodian of the grounds and a rest room for women. It was used by Federal troops as a hospital during the Civil War and after the fair amphitheater burned in December 1861 and other buildings were burned or razed it became a small pox hospital. Firewood for Civil War soldiers was the necessity which caused the beautiful surrounding woodland to disappear during successive encampments.

The first dormitory still standing as "White Hall" was completed in 1882 on the original tract of fifty-two acres. Since then many other properties and buildings have been acquired and today the University of Kentucky is fully equipped to meet the educational requirements of a full fledged institution of learning for state and nation and not a few from afar.

Maxwell Place, formerly the home of Judge James Hilary Mulligan, United States Consul to Samoa, intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, orator, legislator, editor, poet, author of "In Kentucky" is within the College campus limits on Rose Street. The historic residence has been remodelled and is now the home for University presidents.

Sayre College, on north Limestone street facing 2nd street, was founded in 1859 by David Sayre, banker, the charter having been secured by John C. Breckinridge. It was one of the first institutions in Christendom founded to offer higher education to women and Matthew Vassar called it his "inspiration" for the first women's college of the nation established seven years later. The first Sayre Institute building was erected by Thos. Hart, Jr. on the side of the home of George Nicholas, colonel in the Revolution, first

Attorney General of Kentucky, and chief author of first State Constitution. He was celebrated as a lawyer and statesman in Virginia and on coming to Lexington was a professor of law in Transylvania University in 1799. Colonel Joseph Dunham's Lexington Female Academy was a block off High Street on Upper at the southeast corner of Upper and Mack's Alley. The name was changed to Lafayette Academy at special exercises when General Lafayette visited the school May 16, 1825. The building still stands.

The Misses Jackson's School was at 343 South Broadway and in 1868 it was succeeded in the same building by the Baptist Female Seminary.

Hamilton College for women is located on North Broadway.

THE HORSE

The horse has played a prominent role in the life of the citizens of Lexington, and especially in Fayette county, from its inception, as early as 1750 there was a race path south on Broadway, from the crest of the hill midway between High street and Maxwell. Racing is inbred into the fiber of persons of Lexington. It was from the beginning a big game in the Blue Grass. No other event brings so many people to Lexington, from afar, as the races. The crowd is expected then and comes rain or shine. Gambling on the races began early when the stake was so many pounds of tobacco or an amount of some other commodity. Often a man's all was risked so intense the enthusiasm manifested in the horse race. While agriculture is one of the leading occupations in this great section it has its setting in the chief industry, the production of blooded horses. Breeding is more guarded to an end, and is therefore more intelligently and scientifically carried on. The horse spirit is here to stay its in the blood, in the atmosphere and eradication is out of the question, and it was here where Nancy Hanks burst forth in all her glory eclipsing all previous times record by 2:04 startling and moving the whole world the spirit has thrilled and grown until this day of "Man of War the most famous race horse in all the world. Popular! yes popular with fifty thousand visitors to see him every year and as a noted queen when the end was near said, "thousands for a moment of time" so say some of these sports, "Millions for a horse that can outstrip, outclass man of war"! This is still the age of the horse only the point of view is changed. Races were first on south Broadway, Water and Main streets where the traffic so congested today, when normal, gives place to none other than a "stowed-up" driver in an automobile eluding the cops. But no one thrills at that like they do at sight of the

dash of a splendid, yes glorious, glamorous racer. Take it from me,
That love the horse with a love ~~xxx~~ for him that lasts.

The horse has from the beginning of this far famed city of Lexington,
the heart of the Bluegrass, held a large place in the thinking and devotion
of Kentuckians, the racer a specialty. Horse racing began early. The first
races took place on Main street, while Kentucky was a part of Virginia. The
first race track was built in 1798, but was abandoned when the Kentucky Asso-
ciation race track was established in 1826, the oldest race track in America.
Now discarded, and the site is being converted into two sections for building
residences, a project of the Federal Government. These sections are separated
by a wide park. White people are to occupy one and colored people the other.
A splendid and enduring memorial.

The Lexington Jockey Club was organized in 1809 and held its meetings
at "Ashland" home of Henry Clay. Incidentally Clay was one of the first
American breeders to introduce the Arabian strain, using "Stamboul", noted
Arabian horse, for the purpose. Through the intervening years, a long line
of celebrated horses Stamboul, Nancy Hanks, Fair Play, Man O'War, American
most famous and other noted strains. The interest of the Kentucky Association
track were joined to the New Race course at "Keenland to be one of the best
equipped and up to date in all the world with everything that is in the make
up of the latest and best. A large outside track, also indoor smaller track,
club house, etc. This track is out Highway #60, six miles from Lexington
on the Versailles pike. The Kentuckian not only prizes his horse but loves
him with tender devotion. When he wins a great race he wreaths him with flowers

When he becomes great he employs a sculptor of renown to cast his form in enduring bronze and great artists to paint his portrait; and when he dies he buries him in a horse graveyard, covers his grave with a blanket of his own beautiful bluegrass and erects a monument to his memory.

Four and one-half miles east of Lexington on the Hamburg Place is a famous horse cemetery where reposes the dust of the far famed race mare, Nancy Henke. There to her was erected a monument and on the monument a statue. She set a new-high record for which she was highly esteemed, and after death was memorialized.

A striking example of this regard is the statue of the famous trotting horse Guy Axworthy. A sire in line with Peter Valo and San Francisco products of the "Walnut Hall Farm one of the greatest trotting horse nurseries in the world has ever known, with a setting of woodlands and crystal springs with verdant meadows and bluegrass prairie. No other establishment devoted exclusively to the development of the standard-bred horse has ever been maintained on so grand a scale, and no other has been so tremendously successful.

Love for the horse is admirably set forth by Mr. Joseph E. Widener, master of Elmendorf, who in 1925 purchased Fair Play at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, truly a good and great horse. Elizabeth Gardner Frazier has immortalized Fair Play in a bronze statue made to measure at a cost of \$50,000. It would be different to find a more beautiful work of art in all Kentucky than the bronze that stands in the center of the magnificent park at Elmendorf, guarding the graves of Fair Play and _____ sire and dame of Man O'War. The sons and daughters of Fair Play have won two million six-hundred thousand dollars in purses.

On the eminence where the palatial "Green Hills" once stood remain the steps and gigantic fluted columns - a memorial of respect, left by Mr. Widener when the house was razed to the former owner, James B. Haggins, an indomitable and picturesque millionaire of mining fame who build ther for his young bride, Margaret Voohries, his famous million dollar mansion, "Green Hills."

Faraway farm nine miles north of Lexington on the Russell Cave Pike is owned by Samuel D. Riddle. Here is the home of Man O'War said to be the most famous race horse in America, as evidence of his popularity he has a steady stream of visitors. This great horse was modeled by Herbert Haseltine. Would you, too, see Man O'War, the horse of the century, whose visitors according to the register kept at his barn, numbers some fifty thousand annually.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Information concerning the above was obtained from the following:

Miss Bessie T. Conkwright

Miss Elizabeth Simpson "Bluegrass Homes and Traditions."

Mrs Maude Ward Lafferty

Kentucky Progress Commission Booklet

George W. Ranck, historian

E. White Helm

Personal Interviews

Personal observation

Lexington Leader

Ky Hist. Soc.

Martha R. Davis

1941

By Martha R. Davis
220 Arlington, Ave. 1940.
Lexington Chap. D.A.R.

3x5 ✓

Some Fayette County Source Names.

The disappearance of many of the first names and sources from which they sprang, is one of the tragedies of Fayette Counties history. Here the influx of foreign population has been the greatest in Kentucky. The educational center or "Athens of the West", the natural fertility and fame of its Blue Grass Region has constantly since the Red-man's last retreat, brought a stream of foreign speculation and business, which has almost wiped out traditional landmarks, especially, the large estates bought up by Eastern capitalists for horse farms, and the Governmental projects, to such an extent that like the tale of old, "Ask the Indian why the white man killed him and he will answer nothing", so with the ancient story of the first land-mark, which has melted into oblivion.

But certain it is, the Red-mans instinct, his following of the buffalo trail, marked out the first trace in the dense forest. From him the first adventurers learned the secret of direction warfare and huntsmanship. One of the most traveled of these "The Great Buffalo Trace", crossed the county from the southern border of the Kentucky river, taking the direction of the now Harrodsburg pike eastward just below Lexington towards a salt spring deposit or Blue Licks in Nicholas County. It was later called "Cherokee Trail" and McKee's Trail.

Alexander McKee was an Englishman or Royalist, who had two thousand acres of land near now South Elkhorn, which was confiscated during the Revolutionary war and turned over to the "Seminary" or Transylvania funds. His was mentioned as a suitable situation

for Transylvania College. He was a companion of Simon Girty and Byrd and may have been an instigator of the Indian onslaughts in the vicinity.

385 ✓ The County was named in 1780 for Genl. La Fayette the French hero of the Revolution. Lexington, the capital was the first named place June 4th, 1775: for the first battle of the Revolution at Lexington Massachussetts. It is situated on the Town Folk or middle folk of Elkhorn creek, a tributary of the Kentucky river. These two folks North and South Elkhorn drain the county in different directions, the Kentucky river curving around it's southern and Western borders. fork

385 ✓ This Town Folk was a stream in those days of no small dimensions and in times of freshets was able to swim a horse. It was soon built over and enclosed beneath the City streets. Its water shed has always been the problem of the City engineers. This Elkhorn creek has several legends as to its name, one that its windings resemble the antlers of an elk, another of Indian lore.

On its northern branch was Bryan Station Fort of Traveling church and Indian Siege fame. It was the second settlement in the County. The head of North Elkhorn is a spring on the old Genl. George Darnaby place, seven or eight miles from Lexington.

The names of a few streets of Lexington show the foot-prints of the Pioneers. Patterson, ran along the side of Robert Patterson's High street home. He was the founder of Lexington, building the first Block-house in 1779; Maxwell, for John Maxwell, a Scotchman who gave or sold land in the southern part of the city, which was embraced in the first seven hundred and ten acres. He was one of the Town Fathers . . .

(the next page I did not Xerox as it deals with street names) . . .

and is now an out building in the back yard of the former home of Mrs. Jerry B. Morton and was called "Mount Hope".

In the then outskirts of the town were estates which when incorporated into the city later became parks as Mentelle Park for Waldamere Mentelle, a Frenchman who lived opposite Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, Fayette, Madison, Castleton, Duncan, Woodland, and Gratz were others.

The Town Folk flows into North Elkhorn three miles west of Lexington near the intersection of the Leestown and the Viley Station pikes. Here was also a mill that of Col. Thomas Lewis, erected in 1803. The Wolf Run branch which forms two springs and crosses the Versailles pike to the Old Frankfort pike emptying into the Town folk was early mentioned, its name source is lost in antiquity, unless it was a favorite haunt of wolves in early times. These springs are on the four hundred acre preemption of Simon Kenton alias Butler, who sold this land to Joseph Frazer Sr. in 1811. The Viley pike was so called for Mr. William Viley who lived in Col. Thomas Lewis' old home a railroad stop in front of which, was called Viley Station.

✓
✓
✓ Futher westward is Steel's Run for Andrew Steel a brother in-law of Robert Patterson, who married Jane Lindsay, a sister of Elizabeth Lindsay Patterson. Just over the Woodford line is Shannon's Run and Greer's Creek for Hugh Shannon and Isaac Greer, two of the namers of Lexington. McConnell's Run is in Scott County.

2 x 5 ✓ McConnell's Station was one and a quarter miles of Lexington in this same direction, settled April 2, 1782.

The Versailles pike was first called "Scott's Road" for Gov. Chas. Scott, who traveled this way to his home in Woodford County.

342
✓ The Versailles pike was first called "Scott's Road" for gov. Chas. Scott who traveled this way to his home in Woodford County. Six miles on this Versailles pike was Slickaway now (Ft. Spring), of uncertain origin as two tales are given: one that a man lost his baggage tied on the back of his conveyance while passing through this little village, the other that a horseback rider's horse slipped and threw him over a steep bank into the creek below, both can mean Slick way. Its earliest settlement was by slaves of Joshua Worley, later a Grist mill was built ^{by John Parker in 1794.} and in 1851 John L. Smith a Baptist Minister organized a church in the loft of this mill, and held services during the War between the States. Later a brick church was built that has flourished every since, called the South Elkhorn Baptist Church. The mill was operated by three generations of the Spencer family until about nineteen hundred. There is no trace of it now. In stage days Richard Lucas had an Inn here a small stone house still stands close to the steep hill just to the side of the pike before it was recently straightened to correct a dangerous sharp curve. A grocery and drygoods store has been carried on here from early times, the Post Office being in it also. A Blacksmith shop operated early by a Mr. Nave existed long. A public school was also in this church yard, James Lane Allen taught here. Another store was a mile or so nearer town in the yard of the old Vaughn place, in which Lane Allen was also said to have taught. And some claim he was born at this place. Others claim two miles from town about two hundred yards down the former opening to the Parker's Mill Road, ⁱⁿ the old Poindexter house ^{which} is said to be the authentic place. Both these houses have burned.

3x5 ✓ The Parkers Mill pike was named for James Parker's Grist mill which was built four miles down it, where it crosses the South Elkhorn creek. just above it was the home of James Parker "Stony Point" one of the first brick houses built in Fayette County, it is now the remodeled colonial home of Atty. Wallace Muir. In conjunction with this mill was also a tan yard. A mile back towards Lexington is a negro settlement called "Little Georgetown" which had its beginning with a plot of ground given by James Parker to his slave George for a home. A Negro church and school now stand here.

A little nearer town is, to the left the entrance to Bowman's Mill pike which runs across some three miles to the Harrodsburg pike. It is from Col. Abraham Bowman, Colonel of the famous German Regiment of the Revolution. Here on this pike he built a large brick home overlooking the beautiful valley with the South Elkhorn fringed with huge Sycamore trees winding a mile or so in the distance. On a right angle corner of this estate was the large stone mill operated by the slaves. Just to the rear of this mansion was the site of Todd's Fort early built for protection from the Indians. This place is now known as the Helm place. The Bowman descendants removed the graveyard to the Lexington Cemetery.

One mile of the Versailles pike on the Parker's mill pike the Lane Allen road leads across to the Harrodsburg pike, it is so called because it opened a pike along beside the place where Lane Allen once lived and walked across the farms some three miles, to Transylvania University. This place in later years has been remodeled and called "Scarlet Gate" from an entrance gate of that color. In Lane Allens day it was called "Oakwood" from the huge trees that were

along a three quarter of a mile dirt lane, from which ever and anon the Kentucky Cardinals he so elegantly sings of, were wont to flame across your path. Here at this home so dear to his heart was laid many of the scenes of "John Grey" and "Choir Invisible!" And strange to say in after years also came to live the heroine of John Grey herself.

These two pikes cross diagonally to the Harrodsburg pike as noted, parts of which were the "Great buffalo Trail." Five miles out is South Elkhorn village, which is on the junction of Clemmons creek with the South Elkhorn. Here is said to have been built the first Grist mill in Fayette county by Rev. Lewis Craig in 1783. A distillery also accompanied all grist mills, as in this way all surplus grain could be used, whiskey being a medium of trade. Rev. ^{Lewis} Craig established a church in this mill and later sold it to John Higbee. William Berry advertised in 1803 he was building a powder mill here. He later sold out to Richard Foley. A blacksmith shop, Post Office and store constituted this hamlet. Only the store, the now Christian church and shop are operated. The stones of the mill constitute the abutements to a bridge to the once home of Thomas Lincoln an uncle of Abraham.

The Military pike branches off to the right in a southern direction and runs by a place that plainly shows it was once a fort, said to have been used as a Military practice ground for the war of 1812.

Clay's Mill pike is in the vicinity said to have been patronized by Henry Clay for flour for his numerous slaves.

The Nicholasville pike a continuation of Limestone Street was early called "Hickman Road" as it ran in a somewhat different direction ^{from now,} near the southern part of the county and possibly near to Hickman creek. Between the Nicholasville and Harrodsburg pikes on Higbee Mill pike is Old Republican church, the scene of the controversy of the forbears of Lane Allen in "The Reign of Law" Near this church was Richard Foleys Mill on Clemmons creek.
On this pike ^{Nicholasville} is also Providence Christian Church, a very old one and a public school. The remains also of an old Inn is plainly seen nearer Nicholasville.

Tates Creek pike which leaves Lexington on High Street extends to the Tates Creek Ferry where Tates creek in Madison County empties into the Kentucky river, the pike taking its name from the creek. Three miles from town was "Frogtown" now Kirklevington.

This blacksmith shop, Post Office and early wagon shop was a community center in early days and was said to have been named from the fact that some pioneers from Virginia camped there, their first night in Fayette County beside the cooling spring, but alas with the night the whole bottom began such a chorus of gruttual voices that sleep, though weary as they were from this hard trip, was impossible. In later years the memory of this night could not be forgotten and a Post Office commemorated this. But when Hon. Archibald Hamilton bought the adjoining farm he saw fit to have a better sounding name, so Kirklevington it is. A public school was early established here also.

3 x 5 ✓ Jonestown a negro settlement is a little further, of a much later date consisting of a school and church and many negro homes.

Whether it was given by a Jones is not known for sure.

3x5 ✓
Some five miles further is East Hickman, which now consists of only a Baptist church, but once had a store and the County Infirmary. East Hickman Baptist church and the creek it is on, take their names from Rev. William Hickman, a Baptist Pioneer Minister who came from Virginia in 1784. The ^u~~n~~^ocl^us of this church, twenty members, came from a dissention in Boone's Station church, June 15, 1787. Rev. Hickman moved this little band to the farm of Martin Stafford in Jessamine County on Marble Creek, which later became the farm of Thomas Ricketts. The road that ran from Spears to this place was called George Boone's Road. Daniel Boone himself owned land in 1785 not far distant, which he sold to Ninian Clagett. It is described as "That part of Fayette County that was formerly Madison across the river on the now Fayette side." A white marble house in the vicinity is said to have been built ~~(by Daniel Boone)~~ by Daniel Boone. George Boone was an early Baptist Minister and was a son of Squire Boone. This Marble creek is a short creek with a solid white marble bed or lining, emptying into the Kentucky river. A negro school now occupies the site of this early church gathering. Due to the then impassible road the Marble Creek church was moved two or three miles up on a better road to its present location.

The East Hickman Creek heads on the north side of the Richmond pike and flows across the county in a southern direction, crossing the Tates Creek pike several times before uniting with the West Hickman fork and emptying into the river in Jessamine county.

3x5 ✓ Spearsville a post office and store was named for the Spears.

family , who owned land all around it. Mr. Riley Spears ran the store many years untill his death. The name gradually became Spears. Another church in Land Chapel , a Methodist church taking its name from Mr LeRoy Land who donated the land on which it is built, about 1882.

Jack's creek pike in the south eastern part of Fayette county takes its name from Jack's Creek in Madison County ^{to} the mouth of which it leads. Jacks Creek empties into the Kentucky river. Mt. Gilead Baptist church on the Jack's Creek pike was remodeled in 1829. The original old church was of logs and the records of it are very likely lost. The graveyard behind the church has only one tombstone left of those buried there. This grave is that of George Gray, born 1740 and died 1824. After the war between the States, Mt. Gilead church was sold to Negroes. A part of the congregation went with East Hickman and a part built Mt. Eden Christian Church on Tates Creek pike at Spears.

No!
3-85
The Richmond pike is east of Tates Creek pike and is a continuation of East Main Street to the river and was early called the "Boonesborough Road" as it leads in the direction of Boonesborough Fort in Madison County. It possibly led directly to it then. On it lived a while at "Elleslie" after his marriage to Mary Todd, Abraham Lincoln. Lake Elleslie or the Reservoir takes its name from this place. About eight miles out is Walnut Hill at the intersection of Walnut Hill pike with Richmond pike. A store and a few houses in close proximity only mark this site. On the Walnut Hill pike just around the corner, is the entrance to Walnut Hill Presbyterian church built in 1785, then a log one.

2

Some five miles further is East Hickman, which now consists of only a Baptist church but once had a store and the county infirmary. East Hickman Baptist church and the creek it is on, take their names from Rev. William Hickman a Baptist Pioneer Minister who came from Virginia in 1784. The neclues of this church twenty members came from a dissention in Boones Station church. June 15, 1787 Rev. Hickman moved this little band to the farm of Martin Stafford in Jessamine County on Marble Creek, which later became the farm of Thomas Ricketts. This Marble creek is a short creek with a solid white marble bed or lining, emptying into the Kentucky river. A negro school now occupies the site of this church. Due to the then impassible road the Marble Creek Church was moved two or three miles up in Fayette County to its present situation.

The East Hickman Creek heads on the north side of the Richmond pike and flows across the county in a southern direction crossing the Tates Creek pike several times before uniting with the West Hickman fork and emptying into the river in Jessamine County.

Spearsville a Post Office and store was named for the Spears family who owned land all around it. Mr. Riley Spears ran the store many years untill his death. The name gradually became Spears. Another church at Spears is Land Chapel a Methodist church taking its name from Leroy Land who donated the land on which it is built, about 1862.

Jacks Creek Pike in the south Eastern part of Fayette county takes its name from Jacks Creek in Madison County to the mouth of which it leads. Jacks Creek empties into the Kentucky river. Mt. Gilead Baptist church on the Jacks Creek pike was remodeled

→ In 1801 the present one a stone ivy clad, with Gothic windows , is one the counties prettiest anti bellum remains. It was surrounded by a twenty acre graveyard that has fallen to destruction. A very ridiculous inscription marked the grave of the first minister Rev. Alexander Crawford of Virginia. In 1848 a female school was taught in conjunction with the church by J.J.Bullock, later Chaplain to the united States Senate. It no doubt took its name from the Walnut Trees in the vicinity at one time. Many notable people received their early education at this place.

Todd's Road runs to the left from Richmond pike towards Richmond , and was named for Owen Todd who had a home on it at an early date, and a ferry on the river.

The Winchester pike is next and from it leads off the Cleveland pike, which possibly took its name from Eli Cleavland who had a ferry and warehouse on the river.

345 ✓ Athens, ten miles out named for the grecian metropolis, was in early days quite a thriving hamlet, of a Post Office several stores and shops. It was first called Boone's Station, Daniel Boone having a thousand acre grant here and had a fort at the head of Boones Creek named for him. Joseph Scoll in a deposition said, "—That in the year 1781 and in the same year he this deponent was acquainted with Josua Hill, Squire Boone and William Hays. They all lived in that year at Boone's Station in Fayette county near what is now called the Cross Plains. This deponent in the year 1781 resided at said Station."

The Boones creek Baptist church is about the third oldest

13.
Baptist church in the County organized in 1785. Near it also is a very old christian church.

Bogg's Fork of Boones Creek, was named for Capt. Robert Boggs who was a surveyor and came to Kentucky in the company with John Floyd and others. In "The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky" page 26, James Lane Allen wrote; "Undoubtedly the most picturesque monuments in the blue-grass country are old stone water-mills and old stone homesteads-land marks each for separate trains of ideas that run to poetry and to history. The latter, built by pioneers or descendants of pioneers, nearly a hundred years ago, stand gray with years, but good for nameless years to come; great low chimneys, deep little windows, thick walls, mighty fireplaces; situated usually with keen discretion on an elevation near a spring, just as a saxon forefather would have placed them centuries ago. Happily one will see the water of this spring issuing from a recess in a hill-side, with an overhanging ledge of rock-the entrance to this cavern being walled across and closed with a gate, thus making according to ancient fashion, a simple natural spring-house and dairy ". Although James Lane Allen did not call it by name he wrote the above about "Cave Spring", the home of Robert Boggs, and used a picture of the old Stone homestead for his Frontispiece in his book, "The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky". "Cave Spring" taking its name from the cave and spring. It is on the Walnut Hill and Athens pike and is now the home of Mr and Mrs. Porter Land.

Bogg's Fork church, located in the eastern part of payette county on Bogg's Fork, a branch of Boone's Creek, was first mentioned in 1799. In 1800 it numbered 23 members among whom were Squire Boone Jun. , Roger Jones, and James Bentley. Soon after 1801 it built a -

good stone house for that period; on a small stream from which it takes its name, near the present village of Athens. It was merged in Boone's creek in 1840 and when united built the present church of Athens. Squire Boone Jun. died 1820. He was a nephew of Daniel Boone and the first Pastor of Bogg's fork. The site of Bogg's Fork church can be seen on Mrs. McConnells farm on the Cleavland pike (1934). Only the remains of the foundation can be seen also remains of the ruins of an old distillery and mill race.

3x5 ✓
Chilesburg, a station on a railroad was named for Richard Chiles who early kept an Inn here. It is reached by the Winchester pike. The Cleavland pike extended from Athens to Chilesburg in a northern direction to the Hornback Mill pike, where must have been a mill.

Several Bryans lived on a road called Bryan's Road at an early date, it ran from Todd's road to the Winchester pike, and came in a little nearer town than the old W.E. McCann place, where was the early Station settled soon after Bryan's Station, and burnt by the Indians, hence called "The Burnt Station" The history has been lost as to who was in this Station.

The Bryan Station pike is next, and takes its name from the Station the first settled in the county. It's siege by Indians and Brittitish is well known. The site is marked by a memorial "By women to Woman," a walled spring near to the pike, though not the actual one, it is in close proximity to the pike where passers can easily see it. On these hexagon shaped walls are the names of the women who braved the terrors of an Indian ambuscade and marched

out to draw the customary water so as to allay the knowledge of their close watch, and at the same time obtain the water that was necessary for the three day seige that followed. Near is the first church in the county; at which the two Dudlays preached for over a hundred years. About three miles eastward is David's Fork church a branch of it. David's Fork is on David's Fork branch. It is written just as often in the old records "Dayys" "Daves" and in some Davey Jones. An early Davis family liver in this section and were probably the originators of the name. Though some contend it was for Davy Jones branch.

The Maysville pike is still futher west, and was first called "Smith's Wagon Road" named for Torrence Smith one of the builders of the road. He was a survivor of the battle of Blue Licks, and was killed when on picket duty the night before the battle of the River Raisen. The Smiths who settled Smiths Station ^{of Maysville Co.} ~~out~~ out the road and Daniel Boone helped them to lay out the route. Jacob Smith (son of Terrence Smith) born in 1796 in Bourbon county and died in 1895, left records of how he wagoned over this road when a boy, many times.

After Smith's Road it was called Limestone for the city of Maysville which was first called Limestone, but when that city became Maysville the pike became Maysville pike.

The Iron Works pike leads off from the Maysville to connecting pikes to the Russell's Cave pike. Here in early times was an attempt to establish an Iron factory.

The Russell's Cave pike is a continuation of North Broadway to the westward, about eight miles out is the famous cave on what was originally the farm or entry of Genl. Wm. Russell. This cave

-is supposed to be connected with various networks of under ground passages that the first explorers of Lexington saw and found pre-historic remains in. When they later searched for these caves they were unable to locate them.

The Newtown pike is in between these last two named pikes and is on Cane Run a stream that takes its name from the thick cane breakes that grew in this section. Newtown was in Scott County.

3x5 ✓
The Georgetown pike leads to Georgetown in Scott County. From it, branches off the Greendale pike named for the farm of a Dr. Green. The present Reform School for the correction of miners is the principle notariety. Sandersville is on the Georgetown pike here in early days Lewis Sanders had wool and carding mills run by steam, distilleries and etc.

The Leestown pike led to Leestown in Franklin county, Frankfort later became more noted and the Old Frankfort pike was opened. Between the Leestown and Frankfort pikes is Viley Station pike, named for a stop on the railroad near Mr. Willie Viley's or the old Thomas Lewis home "Kenmore", Faymes Depot was futher out from town near the Scott line, as was also Yarnalton where were also many early mills of Isaac Yarnalton. The Elkchester pike was named for a station on the railroad also for Manchester branch and Elkhorn creek. So a brief circuit of Fayette County completing her twenty six hundred squaremiles has been made. the theme of many a song and story, long may she continue to be the fairest land a crow ever flew over.

Samuel Tabb
name 6'7" -1-

GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN'S MONUMENT

On October 17, 1911, the pedestal for the equestrian statue was completed by Wm. Adams and Sons, who had the contract to erect it.

This granite pedestal at lower base is six feet wide and twelve feet long. Second section of pedestal is four feet and twelve feet long, and third section of pedestal is three feet wide and nine feet long. The slab (bronze) on which the horse stands is eight feet long and two feet four inches wide. The combined height of pedestal and statue is twenty feet and stands at the southeast corner of the court house square. There is no date on the monument to indicate when it was built or unveiled, certainly a very regrettable omission, even at this time twenty-five years after it was unveiled. There are but two inscriptions on the monument. On the south end of the pedestal, "General John Hunt Morgan and His Men", and on the north end, this: "Erected by the Kentucky Division United Daughters of the Confederacy." (When? will be a pertinent question - a century, or two or three centuries hence.)

The originator of the project is said by one writer to be Mrs. W. M. Bateman. Another gives the credit to Miss Judith Spurr. At a state meeting of the U. D. C. at Pewee Valley in 1906, this might have been the time for setting on foot the gathering of funds for carrying out the scheme instead of the idea to memorialize General Morgan and His Men, for indeed it is possible and very probable that in 1905 there was a beginning. At any rate we find that Mr. Pompeo Cappini in 1908 was employed as sculptor for the statue and was in Lexington and had purchased a lot on Sixth Street and Bellaire Avenue to build a studio for his task. Also seeking a man to pose for the clay model, and a horse to represent "Queen Bess, Morgan's favorite Cavalry mare. Mr. Hogan Yancey posed for the clay model for Mr.

Morgan. This model was sent to a foundry in Brooklyn, N. Y., to be cast.

At first the U. D. C. women had a goal of ten thousand dollars to secure for the monument, and they worked and strove for five years to secure it, the Morgan's Men's Association cooperating with them.

In 1910 the State of Kentucky through the legislature appropriated \$7,500 for the monument. At the Morgan's Men's Association, the same year in August, Mrs. W. M. Bateman of Woman's Committee, on Morgan's Monument, reported the need of \$2,500 to complete and unveil the monument June 1911. At Parks Hill Men's Association August 16, 1911, Mrs. A. S. Winston, Assistant Chairman of the committee, reported a lack of \$1,000 in order to complete and unveil the monument, October 18, 1911. On August 17 the men raised \$600, leaving \$400 to be secured for the unveiling on October 18, on which date the State Committee of the Morgan's Monument Association, in session accepted the work of the statue and ordered all bills paid amounting to \$15,000. They proceeded with the unveiling services.

A great crowd had gathered at Woodland Park of people from every walk in life; conspicuous men of the confederacy; women, children, cripples, and stalwart men side by side turned into a grand parade; in it also a hundred carriages and automobiles crowded with Daughters of the Confederacy and other notables, a platoon of police in charge of Lieut. Charles H. Overly, led by Gen. Basil Duke, assisted by Gen. John B. Castleman. At Walnut and Main Street they were joined by a body of Confederate Veterans. The line had assumed proportions of a mile in length and streets were crowded to their capacity. It was a gala occasion, with flags flying and the blare of martial music. Two bands furnished the music and a drum

corps beat time for the marchers - numbering 15,000 to 20,000 persons.

Major John Skain, who unveiled the statue, delivered a very happy welcome address. This was followed with a great eulogy of the outstanding soldier and Cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy - Gen. John Hunt Morgan, and to his men, not only a tribute to them, but to every brave soldier of the south and also to the patriotic women. This address was delivered by Dr. Guy Carleton Lee, of Baltimore, Maryland, the chief speaker of the occasion.

Mr. Pompeo Coppini, the sculptor of the statue, was also present and spoke briefly. Those who knew General Morgan intimately say, that the statue bears a striking likeness to General Morgan, which indicates that the Hon. Hogan Yancey served well in posing for the scupptor who succeeded so well in his project of modeling the General on horseback.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

References: Mr. Hogan Yancey, who posed for making the model
for General Morgan.

Mr. John Skain, Mayor of Lexington, who delivered
the welcoming address at the unveiling.

Other old residents and personal observation.

GRIMES MILL - HOUSE

Elmer Talbott
ref 623

In 1783 Daniel Boone, perhaps the greatest hunter of all times found living conditions in the settlement of Boonesboro, with its thirty little one story log houses too civilized and crowded, and, with a perfect knowledge of the surrounding country, selected a new home, and shortly before the famous Battle of Blue Licks, he left with his family, his pack horses and hounds and took up his residence on a small farm on the other side of Kentucky River on the waters of Boone Creek, then in Fayette County, but now on boundary between Fayette and Clark. Here he built a palisaded log house, known on all maps of Kentucky as Boone Station and made his home here until 1785. Supporting himself by raising tobacco, surveying and hunting. It was while in residence on this farm that he gave John Filson the material for the famous autobiography the publication of which in 1784 had the effect of marking Boone's name famous in every part of the United States and in foreign lands.

There are no deer, buffalo or wild turkey left in that part of Kentucky but it is still used as a hunting ground as Boone's Station and made his for the Iriquois Hunt Club. The Kentucky River is without question one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, but the grandeur of its tremendous gorges and sweeping curves fades before the glorious scenery of some of its tributaries. From the source to the mouth of Boone's Creek, where it empties into the Kentucky River near Clays ferry bridge. ~~ThaxKentakxxxxixxxxxixthant~~
(~~questioxxxxx~~) From the source to the mouth of Boone Creek, where it empties into the Kentucky River near Clays ferry bridge, it is one continuous ever changing picture of scenic charm and beauty. Sparkling water falls, shady pools, open valleys, towering cliffs, meadows, woodlands, dense thickets, vine covered cliffs and dark maps of limestone crags appear one after one

Bibliography

Elizabeth Talbott, field worker

Kindness Mrs. Hubert Buckles whose step grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Denton, was
Miss Grimes.

- THORN HILL -

Roy Threlkeld
622 (5)

At present it is used as a childrens home for the benefit of dependent children for Lexington and Fayette County, and by the Fayette County Childrens Bureau as office headquarters.

The home is organized under the State Bureau Law. In addition of caring for the children at this point, the children are placed in "boarding homes", "foster homes", and "adopted homes."

Mothers' Aid is also administered to a few families - the number based on the size of the budget. In addition to this service, the Bureau of Investigation, makes investigations for, and recommendations to Fayette County Juvenile Court. The Bureau also assists the attendant officers of the schools if requested.

There is no museum of any form in the building.

Cassius Ray Home

BIBLIOGRAPHY

**INFORMATION was given by personal contact with
Margaret M. Devine, Sec'y.**

Thurckel
name 300

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE
Lexington, Kentucky

At an estimated cost of \$250,000 the present Fayette County Court House was completed in the year 1900.

It is situated on Main Street in the heart of the business section.

Constructed of Indiana limestone and three stories high, with its dome towering above, one may see the clock with its four faces, from all directions.

The lobby floors and hugh stairway are of marble. It has elevator service. One of the many conveniences for the public is the ice water from a drinking fountain on each floor.

It was upon this site that the first school house in Kentucky was built according to tablet on outside of building which states: "In 1783 - here stood the first school house in Kentucky."

There is also a beautiful monument of General John Hunt Morgan on the lawn which was erected by the Kentucky Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In Cheapside Park facing the east entrance to the Court House is a monument of John C. Breckinridge erected by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1887.

In 1921 a public drinking fountain was donated by E. B. Ellis of 234 West Second Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

Hanging on the walls of the Circuit Court Chambers on the third floor are the pictures of the following noted jurors who served Fayette County Court:

John B. Huston born 1813 died 1881

Richard H. Meniffee born 1809 died 1841

Henry Clay born 1777 died 1852

Wm. P. Barry born 1784 died 1835

John Todd Shelby born 1851 died 1920

Madison C. Johnson born 1807 died 1886

Mark A. Smith born 1852 died (date not given)

John D. Breckinridge born 1821 died 1875

Geo. C. Webb (date of birth and death not given)

Joseph H. Davis born 1774 died 1811

Thos. F. Marshall born 1801 died 1854

Walter S. Bronson born 1871 died 1903

Chas. J. Bronson born 1845 died 1890

Richard A. Buckner, Jr., born 1810 died 1900

,Madison C. Johnson born 1805 died 1886

James B. Beck born 1822 died 1890

Francis K. Hunt born 1817 died 1879

Wm. S. Kinkead born 1803 died 1894

Isaac Bradley born 1750 died 1775

Robert Wickliffe born 1775 died 1859

E. K. Wooley born 1800 died 1849

Chas B. Thomas born 1823 died 1873.

Watts Parker born 1819 died 1877

J. F. Morton born 1842 died 1908

W. C. P. Breckinridge born 1837 died 1904 .

Nearly all of these portraits are done in oil and are in frames of very heavy moulding.

The building contains the offices of all county officials. The grounds are beautiful with the heavy stand of native bluegrass.

Fayette County's court house during the War Between the States, was erected in 1806, and was designed by William David Sutton, whose plans were accepted from among those submitted by a number of architects. It was torn down in 1883 to make way for a modern structure, which burned in May, 1897.

(The above abstract copied out of a Lexington Leader
of April 7, 1935.)

ALLEGHAN HALL

Alleghan Hall is the home of Mrs. Charles Wellington Burt on the Nicholasville pike. It is an example of the Greek Revival type of architecture with its massive pillars upholding the large portico.

The land was granted in 1774 to Edward Ward, a part of a 2,000 acre tract which he sold to John Campbell, a native of Ireland and founder of the city of Louisville. When Campbell died in 1799 the property was bequeathed to his sister's children, William, Joseph, and Robert John Beard and Elizabeth Beard McGowan. The McGowans lived on the place and several members of the family are buried in the little stone enclosed graveyard near the garden. Martha McGowan married Jacob Hull, and her sister, Nancy, became the wife of John Kay, Jr. In 1842 Nancy Kay sold her interest in the property to William Berry Pettit, and six years later more acreage was added to the Pettit tract when John C. Hull sold his mother's inheritance, the property being that on which Pettit built his ante-bellum mansion.

William B. Pettit, born in 1812, was the son of John and Nancy Berry Pettit, and his grandfather, William Berry, was one of the little group that founded and named Lexington. Pettit's wife was Amanda Lamme, and it was for her that he built Alleghan. The house was completed just before the War Between the States, and when General Burbridge occupied Lexington a company of Federal soldiers was quartered in the beautiful house and the Pettits were given three days to get out of the state.

William B. Pettit, at the outbreak of hostilities, drove to Lexington, drew his money out of the bank in gold and buried it on his place. Returning to Alleghan from his war-time exile, he was mortally stricken and in his dying hours he made repeated attempts to reveal the hiding place of the treasures but without success. "Little" George, one of the Pettit slaves, made yearly visits to Alleghan, imploring permission to dig for the gold beneath the concrete floor in the cellar, and his spring pilgrimage ceased only several years ago when the infirmities of years placed him in the county poorhouse.

After Pettit's death in 1868 the place was occupied by his widow and children, Amanda, the wife of Rufus Bryant; Nannie, who married Claude Chinn, and John William Pettit. In 1887 the house and 125 acres were sold to Professor A. N. Gordon who established there a school for boys which he successfully conducted for thirteen years. Stern and deeply religious, the old professor was an able school master. As an unreconstructed Southern rebel he observed but one holiday throughout the year, and that was the birthday anniversary of Robert E. Lee.

It was Professor Gordon who named the place, calling it Alleghan Academy in remembrance of a narrative poem, "Alleghan", published by his father, N.M. Gordon.

F. R. Toe purchased Alleghan in 1900, selling it five years later to E. B. Drake, son of the well known headmaster of the Drake School for Boys. In 1909 the property was bought by Charles Wellington Burt, descendant of an old New England family. His

wife was Mary Bell Halley. Three young daughters, receiving the estate as a legacy from their mother, gave new life and charm to Alleghan.

A terrace extends across the front facade and forms an outdoor living room along the north exposure, over-looking a formal garden.

A central hall opens into double drawing rooms on the left, with the living room and dining room on the right, beyond which are the pantries and kitchen.

The woodwork of the entire house is walnut. Italian marble fireplaces are in each of the rooms, and old prism chandeliers hang from the centers of intricately moulded rosettes. Three rows of cornices decorate the ceiling borders.

Double doors open from the living room into the dining room where the walls are covered with hand-decorated scenic canvas that is particularly effective.

The upstairs hall opens into five large bedrooms.

SOURCE

Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions by Elizabeth M. Simpson, Transylvania Press, Lexington, 1932.

Gratz Park, ^(Fayette Co.) in the rear of the library was named for Benjamin Gratz,
once its owner It was the site of the first and second Transylvania
Seminary buildings, erected in 1795 and 1817.

✓ Public Library
Historic Shrines in and around Lexington
by Bessie Taul Conkwright, 1925
48 words.

Fayette Co.

WPA

The horse graveyards of the Lexington area are entirely different in significance from the usual animal cemeteries. In the former are interred the horses that have won laurels for their owners and fame for the State; these hold the love and admiration

of all true Kentuckians. A tear-dimmed eye is not uncommon at the grave of that valiant trotter, Nancy Hanks. The other class of animal cemetery was originated for the gratification of individual fondness for some pampered pet. One is a public shrine, the other a private and solely personal tribute.

The largest horse burying-ground in the Bluegrass is that on the John E. Madden farm. This cemetery (#) in the form of a horse shoe, is the burial place of many notable horses. The largest monument stands over the grave of Nancy Hanks, one of the greatest trotters of all times. In horse-shoe formation about the grave of Nancy Hanks lie Hamburg Belle, noted trotter, Miss Kearney, dam of Zev, the colt that defeated the English bred Papyrus in the \$100,000 international stake a few years ago; Plaudit that won the 1898 Ky. Derby for Mr. Madden; there too lie Ida Pickwick, Star Shoot, Lady Starling, Ogden, Major Delmen, Siliko, Silikon and Imp. generous contributors to world-wide racing history.

the extensive estate of

DUP.

L.B. Samuel Tabb

S-617

(WPA)

POINTS OF INTEREST
Memorials, Statues and Monuments

(Fayette Co., Ky.)

MEMORIALS AND MARKERS

Zero 0 milestone situated in the heart of Lexington, and from which all mileage starts.

John Bradford, the first editor of Kentucky, lived and died on the southeast corner of Second and Mills Streets, Lexington. The home is marked with a tablet. Both Henry Clay and General Morgan were married here.

The first school house is the state occupied ground out by the foundation of the present court house and a tablet on the parapet to the west marks the spot.

The first market house in Lexington was built in 1789 south of West Main Street, between Mill and Broadway, the present site of the J. D. Purcell Store, and here on the second floor is a tablet marking the meeting place of the first legislature of Kentucky, June 4, 1792. This served as the State house until the removal to Frankfort the following year.

Royal Springs in the valley south of the Lexington Cemetery perpetuating the name of Jacob Royal is the only enduring monument to the cradle of Lexington. Close by William McConnell built his cabin in 1775 with other hunters from Harrods Town as helpers. This shack was the nucleus for McConnell's Station 1780 but the name of Lexington was prepared encamped hunters there June 4, 1775. When tidings of the first battle of the Revolution were received the new name prevailed and the name McConnell's

Station fell into disuse and was soon forgotten.

Maxwell Springs, famous in early history are in the basin on the northern border of the University of Kentucky campus near the Rose and Euclid corner. The largest is near Rose, the second is two hundred yards east; the third, on the north side of Euclid, became subterranean with property improvements years ago. The Willow studded flat on the campus was the forum for public speakers, picnic grounds and scene of several duels at the turn of the eighteenth century. Here a grove of fifty-five trees was planted April 6, 1919, as a memorial to men of Lexington and Fayette County who died in the World War. At the same time an oak was planted in memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

Stone sills and strap rails from the original railroad to Frankfort, begun here October 21, 1831, as the first railroad in the West are mounted on a concrete emplacement on a terrace in front of Mechanical Hall, preserving one of the chief curiosities of pioneer railroad building. "This first railroad in the West had its beginning terminal at Mill and Water Streets. The standing building on the east, bounded by Water and Vine Streets, is said to be the "Oldest Structure" in the new world built for a railroad passenger station".

The Benjamin Gratz Home is at 231 North Mill Street and its doorway has been called the most beautiful in the state. Only the piazzas of the house are modern. The house was built by Thomas January in 1806 succeeding one which he had erected in 1795 for General John M. McCalla and was bought by Benjamin Gratz in 1824. This generation has known it as the home

of Mrs. Anne Gratz Clay, the widow of Thomas Hart Clay, the grandson of Henry Clay.

The oldest brick building standing in Lexington, by repute, is the laundry immediately in the rear of the Gratz home. One historian records that brick used in its construction was from a house in Gratz Park, occupied for a time by John Brackinridge, Attorney General under Thomas Jefferson who lived most of the time at Cabell's Dale in Fayette County.

Abner Frazier, born in 1908, lived on the Georgetown road, near the present Julius Marks Sanitorium. In a grave yard across the road from his home, on the farm once owned by Captain William Allen, were buried Matthew Jouett, the artist, and Richard Hickman Monifoe, his son-in-law. Their bodies were moved to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, some years ago but the tombstones were left standing.

Colonel Samuel Meredith's house built on a military land grant from Virginia is seven one-half miles from Lexington on the Newtown Road. The door is one of the most attractive in the State of Kentucky and the floors are of white ash. Among rare heirlooms there are chinaware and punch bowl which belonged to Patrick Henry; a console table, one the property of Lord Dunmore and two ivory miniatures which hung in the boudoir of Marie Antoinette at Versailles, France.

Squire Patrick Henry Thompson's "Hurricane Hall" still stands on the Georgetown pike near Donerail. The residence was built with hand forged nails, and handsome fresco adorn it.

Limestone Street is the road to Maysville. The road was begun here in

the fall of 1829 and was the pioneer macadam highway in Kentucky.

In 1794 the road was known as "Smith's Wagon Road" and was used by many who came down the river in flatboats.

The The New Memorial Hall, University of Kentucky, is dedicated to the Kentucky dead in the World War.

The Good Samaritan Hospital is a memorial to Mrs. Mary A. Ott.

Merino Street memorializes the Merino Sheep.

EARLY FORTIFICATIONS

Sturdy hunters and "trail blazers" such as Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Walker and others, were the first pioneers of this wilderness west of the Allegheny Mountains. They made camps, sometimes building crude shacks for shelter, often a blockhouse and cabin. Out of these grew forts and settlements and towns where women came to join their husbands and rear their children. Mrs. Morrison, wife of John Morrison, who was the first woman fort dweller came from Harrods Town to the Lexington fort, now corner of Mill and Main Street. She was the mother of Captain John Morrison, first white child born in Lexington and Fayette County, who fell at Dudley's Defeat 1913. Other cabins and houses were built rapidly. John Carty built a frame home on this corner in 1788 and a brick house in 1807. Other immigrants coming made it necessary for a school house to be built, which was erected on the south west corner of the present

court house square. Weddings , took place in the forts, the first being that of John Maxwell and his wife Sarah. The forts increased by other buildings until there was a measure of protection and safety when immigrants continued to swell the numbers to larger settlements and towns in this wilderness of Kentucky.

McConnell's Station was the first semblance of a fortification which was the camping place of some hunters who pushed westward from Virginia in the summer of 1775, June 4th. The names of those who were members of this camping party as recorded on tablet and marker follow: William McConnell, John Maxwell, Levi Todd, John McCracken, Hugh Shannon, Isaac Groer, James Duncan and others. On tidings of the first battle of the Revolution, Lexington Fort was erected about April 1, 1179, by Robert Patterson and twenty-five men from Harrods Town and stood on the southwest corner of Main and Mill Streets.

In 1781 when Main Street was laid out all of the stockade except the block-house had been demolished and Colonel John Todd erected a new fort, facing the old block-house before April 15th of that year. The original stockade was replaced by the first Market House in 1789, and in a hall on the second floor the first legislature of Kentucky convened June 4, 1792. A tablet in this hall marks the place located on the second floor of the present J. D. Purcell store.

Colonel Robert Patterson, founder of Lexington fort, lived in 1783 at what is now the site of 331 Patterson Street and his original log cabin

was moved to Dayton, Ohio, some years ago. He headed the company which laid out Cincinnati, Ohio, in December, 1788. Matthias Deman and John Felson first Kentucky historian and Lexington school-master owned the land.

Boone's Station (or fort) now known as Athens, where Daniel Boone remained longer than anywhere in Kentucky. Also, here were buried, his brother Edward, his son Israel and his nephew Thomas Boone.

Bryan Station, five miles northeast of Lexington, on the Bryan Station Road, was the site of more than a mere skirmish with the Indians; more than a mere gesture for freedom from oppression, it was abundant proof of the courage of Kentucky womanhood.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since the little band of frontiersmen repulsed the overwhelming hosts of the enemy. The buffalo trail is forgotten, and grassy ridges mark the foundations of the vanished fort, but Kentuckians thrill anew to the stories of valor enacted August 16, 1782. Messengers arriving the day before the siege told of the plans of attack by Indians under the command of British soldiers and preparations for defense went on far into the night. The next morning, aware of danger lurking in every direction from the enemies in ambush, the women of the fort, with pails hung on their arms made their usual trip to the spring at the foot of the hill, filled their containers and returned in safety to the stockade.

Because of that dramatic incident in America's struggle for self preservation, Bryan Station has an interest that is scarcely paralleled in Kentucky.

Thousands each year visit the spring where a memorial wall was erected in 1896 by the Lexington Chapter "Daughters of the American Revolution".

"Fort Clay was established by Federal troops occupying Lexington after the miniature battle of Ashland, May 18, 1862, the site being the north side of Versailles pike at Bennett's avenue. Extensive earthwork were thrown upon the summit and there was a wide ditch with draw bridges and a magazine."

Ancient cave dwellers and mound builders relics "found in Kentucky by University scientists are on display in the Natural Science building.

Bryan's Mill ruins which still endure at South Elkhorn is credited with being on the first mill in the county.

Remaining in the Transylvania College Library are many treasured books and manuscripts, some four centuries old, and rare medical books purchased in Europe after the French Revolution and folios presented in 1834 by William IV of England.

THINGS WELL WORTH REMEMBERING FIRST

Fayette, mother of Blue Grass counties embracing more than one-third of the "district of Kentucky", was formed November, 1780, and named for General Lafayette, being the second county to bear his name in the nation, to whose independence he contributed so much.

The first survey was made in April, 1779. Lexington was incorporated as a town by the Virginia Legislature May 6, 1782. The charter from the Kentucky Legislature was granted in 1832.

The state capital was established here on June 4, 1792, and was moved to Frankfort the following year.

Captain John Morrison, Jr., had the distinction of being the first white child born in Lexington. His mother was the first woman fort dweller. He was born in Fort Lexington.

Rhoda Vaughn, daughter of Captain John Holder, is said to be the first white child born in the "wilderness of Kentucky", born at Boone's Fort in 1776, died in Lexington in 1863 and was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery on East Third Street.

John Maxwell and his wife, Sarah, were the first couple to wed in Lexington fort on Main Street.

The first school-house in Lexington, the "Athens of the west", this great education and University center was built in the southwest corner of the Court House lawn.

William West, the first artist of the west, came to Lexington from Baltimore in 1788 and died in New York.

The first railroad of the west had its beginning terminal at Hill and Water Streets.

The first steam mill in the west was constructed by Winslow and Stevens in 1813.

Joseph Bruen, builder of the first locomotive in the United States, lived on the southwest corner of Water and Spring Streets. His house was known as "White Hall".

The first Baptist Church of Lexington was built on "First Hill" in 1789, this church occupied two other sites in the town, and the present

building is the third house on this site.

The first rural Baptist Church of Fayette county was organized in 1783 by Rev. Lewis Craig, who had once been imprisoned in Virginia for preaching the gospel contrary to law.

The Eastern Kentucky State Hospital, for the insane, on West Fourth street is the first institution of its kind west of the Allegheny Mountains and second in the United States.

Royal Springs, in the valley south of Lexington Cemetery, perpetuating the name of Jacob Royal is the only enduring monument to the cradle of Lexington.

Masterson's Station was five miles northwest of Lexington, between the Frankfort and Georgetown pikes. Here the First Annual conference of Kentucky Methodists was held in 1790 with Bishop Frances Asbury presiding in a church built by the Methodists in 1787.

Lexington claims the distinction of the first city in the nation to memorialize in its name the opening battle of the Revolution. It was christened June 4, 1775, by hunters from the "big spring" now the site of Georgetown, Kentucky, where McClellands Station was erected in the fall of 1775.

Henry Clay imported the first thoroughbred horse an Arabian "Stamboul" this the beginning of the age-long industry of blooded horse breeding, of the Blue Grass.

George Washington Sutton was the first to import Jersey cattle in 1800. Now a favorite industry.

The monument in the center of Cheapside is to John Cabell Breckinridge, youngest vice-president, confederate general and secretary of war, under Jefferson Davis.

The equestrian statue of General John Hunt Morgan, Confederate Cavalry hero is at the southeastern corner of the court house lawn.

In its shadow, to the south, for many years stood a granite monument to William Taylor Barry. This was moved during the construction of the present court house and the mystery of its subsequent disappearance has not been solved. Graduated from Transylvania University, Barry began the practice of law here in 1805, was representative and senator in the Kentucky Assembly; congressman, United States senator, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Postmaster General, and Minister to Spain.

Lexington's first tower clock was installed in the court house cupola in 1816. When a new court house had been built the copper face was added to the relic collection of Colonel W. H. Folk deceased journalist, historian who bequeathed it to the Lexington Public Library, on whose walls it now hangs.

Among portraits hanging in the Circuit Court room which mark historical epoch with judicial succession are those of Isaac Shelby first governor of Kentucky; John C. Breckinridge; Henry Clay; John B. Houston, lawyer-orator, Madison C. Johnson jurist and early president of Transylvania Law College; Richard Hickman Manifee, lawyer salesman; and Colonel W. C. F. Breckinridge, orator, congressman, editor.

"Ashland" the home of Henry Clay is now largely furnished with Clay relics and antiques.

Ruins of Alleghan circumvalatory works and temples were leveled by first builder. Prehistoric defense works and monuments on all sides of Lexington, notably near Russell Cave testify that this was the fixed dominion of a dispossessed people relatively advanced in civilization. Curious earthen vessels and copper utensils, weapons and ornaments were unearthed by pioneers. Skeletons were removed from a stone burial pile at Russell Cave as late as 1815. Maps and plates of aboriginal fortifications, together with relics are in the Smithsonian Institute.

Christ Church Cathedral on the northeast corner of Church and Market streets, stands on a lot which has been on the site of an Episcopal house of worship since 1796. The first building of logs gave place to a brick building in 1808. A larger brick edifice was erected in the "twenties". Cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid in 1847, March 17 and an addition was laid in 1861. Chimes in the tower, the gift of Mrs. Rosa Johnson Shett are a memorial to her mother, Rosa Vertner Jeffrey, poetess.

The United States bank opened January 27, 1817, and occupied the northwest corner of Mill and Church Streets. On his visit to Lexington in 1819 Andrew Jackson is said to have shaken his fist at it in fury declaring that he would "get it yet".

The Narcotic Farm is located five miles west of Lexington on the Leestown pike and embraces eleven hundred acres of Bluegrass land and at the time of its opening, May 25, 1935, was the only institution of its kind in the world. Thousands of people attended the dedication services on the above date, which was one year, ten months and four days after the first ceremony on the site July 29th, 1933, at two P.M. when the work began. The first patients received were on the 29th of May, 1935, when thirty five addicts from the Federal Penitentiary of Leavenworth, Kansas, were admitted.

The institution is in charge of Dr. Lawrence Kolb, senior surgeon and medical officer and his staff. The construction of the plant ready for operation cost the federal government five million dollars. The annual pay-roll of two hundred and forty-five employees is \$340,000.00 and the expenditures for supplies is around \$250,000.00 The estimated capacity is one thousand. The capacity may not be needed for many years, but because other addicts in penal institutions will be brought in it is expected before many months the number will reach eight hundred.

With the opening of the institution, a new era of treatment is ushered in, supplanting the old system of suppression by imprisonment.

The main building is the largest in Fayette County. The telephone system consisting of four hundred and ninety seven telephones and the only one of its kind and cost thirty thousand dollars.

This unique institution will undoubtedly prove a great attraction to visitors to the Bluegrass section. On four days preceeding the opening there were

seventeen thousand two hundred and forty one visitors to the institution. The three portals have six massive steel gates operated by electrical control.

The Veterans Hospital is about three miles west of Lexington on the Leestown Pike. The work of excavating for the foundation of the Main Building, one of eleven, was begun April 1, 1930. It was erected on a tract of land containing two hundred and ninety-one acres at a total cost of \$500,000.00. Much more has been expended since. The number of beds at first was two hundred and fifty nine; there have been added three hundred and fourteen bringing the total number to five hundred and seventy three beds. The hospital is a very up-to-date institution fully equipped with modern fixtures to meet every need for rendering a significant service in surgery and medicine. It is in a beautiful location.

Keeneland Race Track. The Kentucky Association tract, the oldest in America, was organized in 1826 and was one of the largest and longest in Kentucky and the world. It was bought by the federal government last year and is now being converted into habitable quarters of two residential sections with a wide parkway between and to be used by white and colored people. The interest of this association will be transferred to Keeneland, six miles west of Lexington, on the Versailles Pike, U.S. 60, and the combination of the interest and activities will be used in the building of a model race course for all racing activities. There is to be a half mile race track inside, and a mile and a quarter track outside, with a club-house, and an amphitheater seating five thousand people.

Bird C. Greer - 1/30/41
D. Mitchell -(Typ.)

MCGILL'S POND

McGill's Pond, is on Boone's Creek in Fayette County, Kentucky.

✓

McGill's Pond, was evidently named for John McGill who published a small paper in Lexington, Kentucky. John McGill "came to Kentucky in 1779 and settled a station within five miles of Bryan's Station. When the Indians captured Martin's and Ruddle's Stations he removed back to North Carolina and thence to Virginia. In the year 1784 he returned to Kentucky and his old station."

Pub. Library
Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson, 1934 - p. 125
Hist. of Kentucky by R. Collins, 1882
p. 291 - 80 words

"Russell Cave Spring is located in northern Fayette County on the Mt. Brilliant farm of L. L. Haggin. It is six miles north of Lexington and forms the headwaters of a branch of North Elkhorn Creek. This spring was noted on Russell's Military Survey, and has been the scene of many old time political meetings and Barbecues."

Pub. Library
Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson, 1934
p. 115 ~~Words 125~~

Personal comment: Judging from an account of the life of Col. William Russell, in honor of whom the county was named, the cave must have been so-called out of respect to him.

Collin's History, Vol. 2, p. 696 - states that in 1774, when but fifteen years of age, he joined an expedition under Daniel Boone against the Indians.

- Bird C. Green, 1/6/1941

He visited Kentucky in 1880. Soon after the close of the war he made his home in Fayette County, Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY

RUSSELL'S SPRING is a subterranean stream of water issuing ~~from~~ the cave. Both have been traced for three quarters of a mile. Articles thrown into the sinks west of Russell's have come out at the springs... Catfish and suckers are found in it. The stream usually a foot deep at the mouth of the cave, empties into Elkhorn about 100 yards below. This spring was named for Col. William Russell who came from Virginia shortly at the close of the war for Independence and settled in Fayette County. Russell County was also named in his honor. ✓

"Pond Spring on the north side of Cane Run about five miles from Bryant's Station in Fayette county on land improved by Colonel Robert Patterson in 1776, assigned to Francis Patterson and occupied as a residence by John Bradford shortly before 1789. Also claimed by James Bryant, and John Bradford who was Bryant's assignee."


Pub. Lib.

Pioneer, Ky.

By - W. R. Jillson, 1934

Hist. of Ky. Collins - 1882

Vol. II, p. 671 - ~~150 words~~



Silver Spring - is located between the old Leestown Pike and the Town Fort of South Elkhorn Creek about six miles west of Lexington. During pioneer times it was the site of a widely known tavern or ordinary. Later it became the site of a brandy still and subsequently down to recent times has been used in the making of Bourbon whisky. It is now known as the Little Pepper Spring."

Pub. Library
Pioneer, Ky.
W. R. Jillson, 1934
p. 115 ~~75 words~~

Fayette Co.

PRATHER GRAVEYARD

located at 5725 Jacks Creek Pike
copied by Mary Louise Fuqua McAskill May 1988

Foy - Co. Pa

This small graveyard is on what was once the old family farm, according to the present owner. It has a black iron fence, locked, and is well tended by family member(s).

There are only three headstones in evidence, in a straight line. The first two (older) graves have footstones as well.

The headstones, left to right facing the writing, read:

James C. H. Prather Mar. 1, 1851 July 18, 1934	Mary Elizabeth wife of James H. Prather born Nov. 29, 1868 Died Feb. 27, 1915	Berkley Prather July 29, 1902 Dec. 25, 1949
---	---	---

F. Co. (Ky)

Geneal. Soc. Q.

spring 1990.

Vol. 5(1)

ALLEGHAN HALL

Alleghan Hall is the home of Mrs. Charles Wellington Burt on the Nicholasville pike. It is an example of the Greek Revival type of architecture with its massive pillars upholding the large portico.

The land was granted in 1774 to Edward Ward, a part of a 2,000 acre tract which he sold to John Campbell, a native of Ireland and founder of the city of Louisville. When Campbell died in 1799 the property was bequeathed to his sister's children, William, Joseph, and Robert John Beard and Elizabeth Beard McGowan. The McGowans lived on the place and several members of the family are buried in the little stone enclosed graveyard near the garden. Martha McGowan married Jacob Hull, and her sister, Nancy, became the wife of John Kay, Jr. In 1842 Nancy Kay sold her interest in the property to William Berry Pettit, and six years later more acreage was added to the Pettit tract when John C. Hull sold his mother's inheritance, the property being that on which Pettit built his ante-bellum mansion.

William B. Pettit, born in 1812, was the son of John and Nancy Berry Pettit, and his grandfather, William Berry, was one of the little group that founded and named Lexington. Pettit's wife was Amanda Lamme, and it was for her that he built Alleghan. The house was completed just before the War Between the States, and when General Burbridge occupied Lexington a company of Federal soldiers was quartered in the beautiful house and the Pettits were given three days to get out of the state.

William B. Pettit, at the outbreak of hostilities, drove to Lexington, drew his money out of the bank in gold and buried it on his place. Returning to Alleghan from his war-time exile, he was mortally stricken and in his dying hours he made repeated attempts to reveal the hiding place of the treasures but without success. "Little" George, one of the Pettit slaves, made yearly visits to Alleghan, imploring permission to dig for the gold beneath the concrete floor in the cellar, and his spring pilgrimage ceased only several years ago when the infirmities of years placed him in the county poorhouse.

After Pettit's death in 1868 the place was occupied by his widow and children, Amanda, the wife of Rufus Bryant; Nannie, who married Claude Chinn, and John William Pettit. In 1887 the house and 125 acres were sold to Professor A. N. Gordon who established there a school for boys which he successfully conducted for thirteen years. Stern and deeply religious, the old professor was an able school master. As an unreconstructed Southern rebel he observed but one holiday throughout the year, and that was the birthday anniversary of Robert E. Lee.

It was Professor Gordon who named the place, calling it Alleghan Academy in remembrance of a narrative poem, "Alleghan", published by his father, N.M. Gordon.

F. R. Toe purchased Alleghan in 1900, selling it five years later to E. B. Drake, son of the well known headmaster of the Drake School for Boys. In 1909 the property was bought by Charles Wellington Burt, descendant of an old New England family. His

wife was Mary Bell Halley. Three young daughters, receiving the estate as a legacy from their mother, gave new life and charm to Alleghan.

A terrace extends across the front facade and forms an outdoor living room along the north exposure, over-looking a formal garden.

A central hall opens into double drawing rooms on the left, with the living room and dining room on the right, beyond which are the pantries and kitchen.

The woodwork of the entire house is walnut. Italian marble fireplaces are in each of the rooms, and old prism chandeliers hang from the centers of intricately moulded rosettes. Three rows of cornices decorate the ceiling borders.

Double doors open from the living room into the dining room where the walls are covered with hand-decorated scenic canvas that is particularly effective.

The upstairs hall opens into five large bedrooms.

SOURCE

Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions by Elizabeth M. Simpson, Transylvania Press, Lexington, 1932.

FAYETTE COUNTY

✓ Grant's Station. Located on the waters of North Elkhorn Creek in Fayette County, five miles from Bryan's Station. It was near the survey run for the Ohio Company as attested in 1804 by Benjamin Ashby who personally ran the lines for some of the surveys in this district. This place was settled by Colonel John Grant of North Carolina, ^{for whom it was named,} and Captain William Ellis of Virginia, in September, 1779. Here it was that Judge Lewis Collins, one of Kentucky's most notable historians was born. James Ingles lived here in 1780. In after years this fortification was sometimes referred to as Grant's Old Station."

(Per com. Not to be confused with Grant's Station once in Lincoln Co., now in Garrard Co.)

Pub. Lib.

Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson, 1934

p. 84 - 100 words